THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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THE FIRST SHOT.

THE CAPTURE OF AN AFGHAN FORT.

The Viceroy's Proclamation in Which He Declares Hostilities—The March Upon the Afghans—Firing Upon Each Other—The Afghans Retire—Russian Sympathy.

LAHORE, November 22.—The proclamation of the viceroy of India recounts the history of the relations between India and Afghanistan during the last ten years. It says: "In return for the kindness of our actions and intentions, as witnessed by the ameer's reception at Umballa, by the material aid offered to him from time to time, and by the free commerce with India accorded to the Afghans, we gained only ill will and discourtesies. The ameer openly and assiduously attempted, by words and deeds, to stir up religious hatred and bring about a war upon the British empire in India, and although he had repelled all effort for an amicable intercourse by the Indian government, he formally received a Russian embassy and finally while the Russian mission was still at Cabul he forcibly repulsed an English envoy whose coming had been duly notified to him and met our attempts to promote friendly relations with open indignity and defiance. The ameer, mistaking for weakness the long forbearance of the British government, thus deliberately incurred its just resentment with the Sirdars and people of Afghanistan. The Indian government has no quarrel as they have given no offense and the independence of Afghaniston will be respected, but the government of India cannot tolerate that any other power should interfere with the affairs of Afghanistan." The proclamation concinded as follows: "Upon Ameer Shere Ali only rests the responsibility of having exchanged friendship for the hostility of the empress of India."

THE FIRST BATTLE.

KHYBER PASS, Thursday afternoon, November 21.—At daybreak this morning General Brown stood on a little plain beyond Jumrood watching the march to the front. A piquet of the enemy's cavalry was visible on top of the Shagairidge beyond range.

The advance guard marched briskly on, and presently crested the height from whence at 10 o'clock a skirmishing fire opened on the enemy's piquet. The latter retired after a desultory reply. Our force pressing on and occasionally firing, reached Shagai ridge, from whence Ali Musjid is clearly visible. At noon Ali Musjid fired the first shell, which burst in the air. The second shell, well-aimed, flew over the flag-staff on the ridge without bursting. A long halt was necessary to allow our heavy battery to come up, and the interval was utilized by horse artillery by placing the guns on the height to our right. Fort Musjid replied to the firing, which became somewhat brisk. In the meantime, firing was heard to the left of Fort Ali Musjid, and some persons construed that it was McPherson's turning movement on our right coming into operation, but the Afghans about Fort Ali Musjid held their ground, although apparently threatened on the flank and front. Our horse and artillery fire was fairly served. The Afghans replied with spirit from Fort Ali Musjid at first, but afterwards slackly. At 1 o'clock p. m., forty-pounders reached the scene, as also Maginaiso nine-pounders. The horse guns then moved off the ridge and gave place to a nine-pounder battery, while forty-pounders played against the right of the Afghan position. The Afghan guns slowly but steadily replied, making good practice, especially from their seven-pounders in the central bastion.

About 2 o'clock two forty-pounder shells crushed into the central bastion, crumbling a great portion of it and apparently dismounting the gun which had been so stubborn.

A special dispatch from Jumrood, dated Friday morning, and published in an extra edition of the Daily News, says: The Afghans abandoned Ali Musjid in the course of the night, General Tyteler's brigade having occupied a defile in their rear. We took possession this morning without firing a shot and disposition for advancing is now being made.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, November 23.—The following is the continuation of a dispatch, dated at Khyber pass Thursday afternoon, giving a report of the attack on Ali Musjid: Khyber Pass, Thursday night.—An advanced detachment of the third brigade moved forward until they found themselves confronted by a succession of lines of entrenchment. At Ousk, when returning in accordance with orders, they were severely handled. Major Birch, who commanded, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, were killed. A lieutenant and over twenty sepoys and four artillerymen were wounded.

A dispatch to the News, dated Jamrood, Friday, says: "The garrison of Ali Musjid has bolted precipitately, leaving their arms, twenty-one cannon and forty or fifty wounded. A considerable number of prisoners have been taken. It is reported that an Afghan commander is among them. Considerable firing was heard up the pass this (Friday) morning in the direction of Tyteler's turning force. It is believed the Afghans are not in a condition to make any further resistance.

The Standard's dispatch from Thull reports that the Khurum column has formed a great camp at Fort Kapiyanga. The cavalry and a portion of the infantry and artillery have pushed forward eight miles further to Hazarapir. The inhabitants of the valley are friendly and are bringing in supplies freely.

Lord Lanence's Afghan committee have resolved to organize themselves on a permanent basis, and publish the statement of their views.

The Advertiser says: A private telegram received in London estimates the killed and wounded in the operations in Khyber pass at 900. The number is probably exaggerated.

PARLIAMENT CALLED.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the cabinet council to-day decided to summon parliament to meet on the 5th of December in order to produce Afghan papers.

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY WITH AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, November 22.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says General Kauffman has delivered a costly sword to Mundscha Mohammed Hassan, chief of the Afghan legation at Tashkend, to be transmitted through him to the ameer of Cabul. When presenting the sword General Kauffman delivered the following address: "My illustrious sovereign, in whose empire the sun never sets, and whose raised finger causes millions of soldiers to take up arms, sends this pledge of friendship and unchanging affection to his friend and ally, the noble and chivalrous ruler of the Afghans and Beloochees. History teaches that Russia ever espouses a just cause, and that she has always known how to protect her allies from attacks by any enemy, however powerful. Whoever sides with Russia need not fear that a hair of his head will be injured. The power of the Russian sword is great. This is a fact known to the enemies of Russia, as well as to her allies. May God protect and preserve the two powerful sovereigns, the czar and the ameer; may God promote the welfare of the two allied countries to the benefit of the Afghans, Russians and humanity at large. May the echo of these words awaken consolation and hope where oppression and tyranny are paramount." The blade of the sword has the following inscription in the Persian tongue: "May God give thee a victory over the infidels."

THE FRENCH FARCE.

Gambetta and de Fourton's Harmless Pistol Practice—A Laughable Scene.

LONDON, November 22.—The Times' Paris dispatch says: The conditions of the duel between M. Gambetta and M. de Fourton provided only for one exchange of shots. At the conclusion the seconds shook hands, the principals lifted their hats and all left the ground. Rifled pistols were used. Conditions of the duel—a single fire at thirty-five paces. It reminds one of the burlesque encounter at the Vaudeville theatre with swords at ten paces. The duel will excite laughter and surprise and will add nothing to the reputation of the parties. As de Fourton had choice of weapons his seconds have probably laid down the conditions.

M. de Fourton, in a speech to the chamber of deputies Monday, said: "If I had done my whole duty you, the left, would not be sitting where you are."

The republicans are greatly excited at this threat of a coup d'etat, and talk of impeaching the DeBroglie ministry if revived. A correspondent of the Times says the public must know exactly what was this duty which would have paralized the will of the nation. The cabinet of the 16th of May is pledged by the words of de Fourton if he persists in trying to evade the jurisdiction of the chambers, electoral inquiry commission, the duty of the chambers will be to force him to explain himself before an unimpeachable tribunal. Such words cannot be allowed to pass without explanation, and the public will not be reassured till it knows exactly what the 16th of May cabinet contemplated against individual liberty, and that the present government is in no position to protect them from a return to the power of men who formed that cabinet. The foregoing is an echo of what the republican newspapers have been saying since the speech was delivered.

AS RELATES TO TURKEY.

A Russian Assurance of Evacuation.

PESTH, November 22.—Count Andrassy, Austro-Hungarian premier, has informed the delegations that Prince Labanoff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, has declared to the porte that east Roumelia would only be evacuated three months after the porte has signed a treaty replacing the treaty of San Stefano. Austria's views being asked by several powers she delared that the treaty was a Russo-Turkish affair, but that the postponement of the evacuation of east Roumelia was contrary to the treaty of Berlin. Russia admitted this view and disavowed Prince Labanoff's declaration. Russia has since emphasized her wish to conscientiously execute the treaty of Berlin, only demanding that the porte shall do likewise. Expectation that the porte will do so is justified by the benefits she derives from the treaty.

A dispatch to the Times from Philliplopolis says: "The words of Gen ral Todleben during his recent visit here made a deep impression. He told the Bulgarian and Russian authorities that they must conform to the treaty of Berlin, adding that on his recent visit to Livadia the czar expressed a firm intention to execute that treaty."

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 22.—The Turkish ambassador to Russia will take to St. Petersburg a letter from the sultan thanking the czar for the promise to observe the Berlin treaty stipulations and begging him to stop the Macedonian insurrection.

THE CITY BANK.

A Plain Statement from Inside.

1. J. C. Haselton's representation, published made in THE CONSTITUTION, that he paid his subscription of $10,000 stock in the City bank, "on the terms subscribed," is false.

2. His statement that "the certificate of stock has been issued" to him on his subscribed stock is false.

3. His statement that $1,250 will cover his indebtedness to the bank is false.

4. His statement that the is "the largest stockholder, and consequently the largest loser," is false.

5. His statement that he has paid his obligations promptly is, so far as it relates to the City bank, notoriously false.

6. His statement that the "winding up of the bank becomes a necessity on account "of the non-performance on" my part of any contract, express or implied, direct or contingent, is false.

7. His statement that "owing to my management of its business," the bank had to wind up, is stupidly false. It is false because, as he well knows, I never had the "management of the bank's business" except under the immediate direction and supervision of the board of trustees and the president.

8. Mr. Haselton knows, and so do others, that his enmity toward me, and the real incentive to his present blind fury and malice, originated in a personal difficulty between him and myself some ten months ago; and he knows further that that difficulty had its origin in his refusal to meet his obligations to the bank, and in his bullying and insulting bearing toward the president and myself.

9. Finally, and with an apology for noticing anything that the man Haselton may say, I desire to add this: The depositors will all be paid to the last farthing due them. Not one of them will lose a cent. Furthermore, all other obligations of the bank will be fully and honorably met. Beyond this, the public has no special interest; and beyond this, for the present, at least, I do not propose to go.

WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS.

ATLANTA, November 22, 1878.

Foreign Flashes.

NAPLES, November 22.—King Humbert conferred on Signor T. Carioli a military gold medal for bravery.

MONTREAL, November 22.—A Waterloo dispatch says that the trouble on the Southeast railway continues, the men refusing to work until paid.

LONDON, November 22.—Dense fogs have prevailed in Liverpool for three days. Some trans-Atlantic steamers which should have sailed Wednesday remained in port till late Thursday.

A special to the Standard from Madrid says: "The naval authorities at Carthagena have discovered a federalist plot and arrested some of the officers, who will be courtmartialed."

Our Sunday Issue.

TO-MORROW the Sunday CONSTITUTION will be of unusual interest, containing special matters of immediate gravity in Atlanta and Georgia. We desire that the public shall know that no efforts will be spared to make this Sunday issue a novelty for news and enterprising fact-gathering in the history of Georgia journalism. Articles upon the affairs of the broken City bank of Atlanta, upon the Moffett bell-punch, the conclusion of the biographical sketches of the judges and solicitor-generals-elect, and other interesting matters will combine with the editorials and miscellany to make this edition exceptional. Give in your subscriptions to-day.

General Gordon's Reception.

Last night, in the breakfast room of the popular Kimball House, General and Senator-elect Gordon received the members of the general assembly. They gathered in force to do honor to Georgia's noble son and for three hours the run of splendid wine and the round of merry wit was constant and enjoyable. General Gordon and his sons did the honors of the occasion and the affair, although impromptu, was of the most unique and elegant character.

Bob Pause, of Marietta street, was presiding at the table and of course the creature comforts were of the best and fully worthy of a senatorial spread.

From Panama.

PANAMA, November 22.—The United States steamer Alaska arrived on the 11th. All are well in Peru. The ministerial crisis is at an end, but the effect upon the business interests of the country is not so cheering as was anticipated. The newly-appointed ministers are men of ability and some experience, but their hands are tied. While congress is in session, that sapient body places every possible obstacle in the way of the government, and it is impossible for the ministers to act energetically and independently.

A Match With O'Leary.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, November 21.—H. Brown Clower, of Fulham, has deposited £10 to bind a match with O'Leary for the long distance championship of the world and the Astley belt. He is willing to walk in Chicago or New York, and proposes some time in February, so as not to interfere with the international competition in London next spring.

A German Huff.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BERLIN, November 23.—The Berlin Post says: "In consequence of the prominent position in which the Duke of Cumberland is placed at present, in Copenhagen, the German envoy and secretary have left that capital, closing the legation."

A Belfast Trouble.

BELFAST, November 22.—The long continued pressure on the linen trade shows its effects. The failure of Mitchell Bros., flax-spinners and power-loom weavers, is announced, with liabilities estimated from 50,000 to 80,000 pounds.

A GASH BY GIBBON.

HIS ASSAULT ON THE INDIAN BUREAU

He Declares that the Indian Bureau is Responsible for all the Frontier Lawlessness—Preparing the Indian for coven Under Difficulties—Federal News.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—In his report to the war department General Gibbon, commanding the department of Dakota, after describing the murder of Edward Frazier by the Indians, tenders his contribution to the literature of the Indian department question, holding that any attempt to place the control of the Indian affairs under two departments, so radically opposed in principle as a military and an Indian, has resulted in the clashing of authority and state affairs which is working to the detriment of the Indian. The average Indian agent, he says, while preparing the red man for heaven, as he thinks, is actually making a hell upon earth for him by leaving him unclothed and unfed, while frequently the price of his clothing is put in the agent's pocket. The army officer on the other hand, who has been educated, accounts for every cent's worth of property received from the government, and is anxious by feeding and clothing the Indian to keep him peaceful, gains credit in the minds of well-meaning people. If the system of responsibility which prevails in the army existed in the Indian department, much of the now well-founded charges of looseness and fraud would be avoided. But, he says, under the total lack of system in that department the responsibility is so loose and fraud so easy that the wonder is not that peculation should sometimes occur, but that it does not happen in all cases.

Schurz to-day received a telegram announcing that McCann, contractor for Indian supplies, prosecuted by the department for defrauding the government, had been convicted and lodged in jail at Cheyenne. It is stated at the department that this is the first instance of conviction in such a case by a frontier jury.

The mint bureau has received information from the Denver assayer that he is purchasing for greenbacks $100,000 gold bullion monthly. The purchase of Charlotte is $3,000 to $5,000 per month.

The total estimates of the secretary of the treasury for the support of the government for the fiscal year ending June, 1880, are $27,513,725,094. The aggregate for 1879 was $28,068,879,638, showing a reduction for the next fiscal year of $555,154,544.

An order issued to-day reduces the allotments to be spent at the several navy yards twenty per cent., taking from Norfolk $5,000 and Pensacola $3,000.

A warrant for the fishery award was to-day drawn at the treasury for five and a half millions, and placed to the credit of the secretary of state.

Wm. H. O'Neal has been appointed keeper of the life saving station, Gamiel's Hill, N. C.

The New Orleans mint will be reopened about the first of January.

Commissioner Raum received a telegram from Collector Brayton dated Columbia, November 21, stating that Captain Hoffman telegraphs: "His detachment of the revenue force was surrounded last night in a house where they were stopping, in Abbeville county, near the Georgia line, by a band of armed men, at least forty, and ordered to leave the county. Their lives were threatened and several shots fired. The officers withdrew to Abbeville court-house to await reinforcements, which Brayton ordered." He says that warrants for the arrest of the offenders will be obtained and executed, also that Special Deputy Sanford reports the seizure near Spartanburg of two horses and a wagon, seventy gallons of whisky and two blockaders. The commissioner replied, instructing Brayton to reinforce Hoffman sufficiently to overcome all resistance and make all proper seizures and arrests, and concludes: "I wish it understood that I will oppose any further amnesty in your state. Offenders must be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

Evarts instructed Bayard Taylor, minister to Germany, to investigate and report the case of a naturalized German citizen of Wisconsin who went to Germany and expressed himself too freely concerning the conduct of that government with a view of interference in behalf of the citizen by our government providing inquiries justified it.

The United States minister to Italy informs the state department in accordance with instructions that he has conveyed to King Humbert the congratulations upon the king's escaping assassination.

The commissioner of agriculture has received a barrel of celebrated Peruvian yellow potatoes from the high table-lands back of Lima, near the Cerro de Pasco, and has distsibuted a few of them for planting in California.

The late United States consul to Samoa is in the city and is the bearer of dispatches from the government of Samoa representing that the people of that country are increasing in prosperity with the treaty of Samoa and the United States.

Dr. Scott, United States consul at Honolula has submitted to Evarts an official communication, arguing that the treaty reciprocity between the United States and the Hawaiian kingdom should be amended. He says the value of articles imported into this country from the Sandwich island is six times that of our exports to them, and that we receive no adequate return for our relinquishment of customs duties on Hawaiian sugar and rice products.

The house appropriation committee commenced the preparation of the annual appropriation bills to-day. The impression is that no material reductions can be made from the totals of last year without detriment to the service.

The secretary of the interior has forwarded to the attorney-general a report of the agent sent to Florida to investigate the depredations of timber lands, with the request that those who have violated the timber laws be prosecuted.

The postmaster-general has discontinued steamship mail service between Morgan City and Galveston.

At the cabinet session this afternoon, Secretary Evarts announced that the Portuguese authorities have placed Angell, the defaulting cashier of the Pullman palace car company, in custody of the United States consul at Lisbon, and although no extradition treaty exists between the United States and Portugal, his return to this country may be expected as a matter of international courtesy on the part of the Portuguese government.

THE HEALTH PEOPLE.

Proceedings of the Health Association Yesterday.

RICHMOND, VA., November 22.—At the session of the public health association today, the executive committee reported that the invitation from Governor Porter, of Tennessee, for the association to hold its next session in Nashville, had been accepted, the time of meeting to be announced hereafter. The association elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Professor Cabell, of the university of Virginia; first vice-president, Surgeon J. S. Billings, United States army; second vice-president, Dr. Choppin, of New Orleans; treasurer, Dr. Henry B. Baker, of Michigan; executive committee, Dr. C. B. White, of New Orleans; Dr. T. J. Turner, U. S. N.; Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, New Jersey; Dr. J. D. Plunkett, Nashville; Dr. C. F. Folsom, Mississippi, and Dr. C. D. Hewitt, Minnesota.

Secretary Jones, of New York, holds over another term.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to urge congress to publish a catalogue of the medical and sanitary library now under direction of Surgeon-General Woodworth.

The committee on resolutions reported: "They have duly considered the resolutions presented by Dr. Baker, of Michigan, in relation to the obtaining of legislation by congress on several subjects pertaining to the public health. While they cordially approve the subject-matter of these resolutions, they deem it unwise and inexpedient to commit the association at this critical period of public agitation of kindred topics to any definite form of organization of a public health service. The committee think the objects sought can be best obtained by the appointment by the association of a suitable committee of legislative endowment to secure legislation necessary to the organization of an adequate public health service connected with the general government. They suggest in such organization that each state represented in the association shall have a member, and each medical officer of the army, the navy, the marine hospital service and of the commission of education, or such officer as they may designate, shall be members, together with the president of this association. This committee should have an executive committee conveniently located to act together during the session of congress, to whom should be referred all resolutions or matter pertaining to congressional action." The report was adopted. A resolution was also adopted as the judgment of the association that it is the duty of every state to establish and adequately maintain a state board of health and to as great an extent as practicable contribute to the protection of the public health within its own commonwealth and to that of the whole country. The discussion on yellow fever origin, portability, contagious, etc., was opened by Dr. S. S. Herrick, of New Orleans, who was followed by Doctors C. Halliday, of New Orleans; Sternberg, of the United States army; Vandeman, of Chattanooga; Mitchell, of Memphis; A. L. Gihon, Medical Inspector United States navy; Geo. E. Trescott, of Greenville, S. C.; T. J. Turner, of the United States navy, and William Selden, of Norfolk.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

RICHMOND, November 23.—The night session of the executive committee report several names for election as members of the association, among which were Governor Carroll, of Maryland, and Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of New York. The announcement of the latter's name was received with applause. A committee was appointed under a resolution previously adopted to collect data upon which to base an appeal to the medical profession of the United States for funds for the relief of the widows and orphans of physicians who died while serving in the epidemic.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

Murdered by the Indians—The Boiler Explosion—Fire in Warrenton.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WARRENTON, GA., November 22.—We had a miniature fire this evening; but little damage done.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—A special says that the boiler of an engine of the Co-operative coal company at Springfield, Ill., exploded last evening. One killed and several scalded—two seriously.

A special says that John Taylor, with his wife, two children and Miss Clutz, left Springfield, Mo., in a wagon for Colorado two months ago, and nothing was heard of them till a few days since. A letter received from Miss Clutz stated that the Indians captured the party, murdering all but herself. She was afterwards rescued by the United States troops. The latter graphically describes the fight with the Indians, about twenty of whom were killed and wounded before the capturing of Taylor.

BRIDGEWATER, MASS., November 22.—Geo. B. Stetson, for many years selling agent for the Bridgewater Iron company, with office in New York, and has also been director and president of company till quite recently, is an alleged defaulter to the amount of $23,000.

BALTIMORE, November 22.—The trial of Captain Hudgins, of the schooner Maggie Gray, for killing the first mate, W. H. Weaver, while on a voyage from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro in June last, commenced in the United States circuit court yesterday and concluded to-day. Verdict—not guilty on plea of insanity.

FORT FETTERMAN, W. T., November 22.—The mail which left Fort McKinney on the 20th instant was robbed by two masked men twenty-one miles north of here. Two passengers, Thomas D. Williams, of Omaha, and George W. Clubb, of Cheyenne, lost all their valuables. The mail-bags were cut open, and half an hour was consumed in ransacking the letters, which were nearly all torn open and scattered over the ground. All the money was taken out.

ELIZABETH, N. J., November 22.—John Mulcahey, aged sixty-six, was struck and instantly killed last night at a crossing of the Pennsylvania railroad.

BOSTON, November 22.—E. C. Hayden, sentenced at Montpelier, Vt., to be hanged January, 1881, makes a statement giving his wife an elegant character, and charges the crime to the treachery of his wife's relations, which, he says, "must have brought about a feeling of despair and frenzy, and, unconsciously, I did that which was contrary to my nature, my desire, interest and peace of mind."

TERRE HAUTE, IND., November 22.—The explosion in the coal mine at Sullivan yesterday was caused by ignition of the gas. Eight men were killed. There were at the time twenty-seven miners at work, of whom fifteen were in the lower vein. Seven were saved after the explosion. The twelve men in the upper vein were badly stunned, but escaped injury. The following were killed: Thomas Handford, Samuel Handford, John Seeden, Albert Smith, John Bulyer, William Vales and Patrick Dunn. There were but four or five men courageous enough to go into the lower vein after the explosion occurred, but after they had saved the seven who were alive they worked until three o'clock this morning in recovering the dead. At six o'clock the work was resumed, and at noon to-day the last corpse was taken out.

MEMPHIS, November 22.—George App and John Hackett, shoemakers, had a difficulty, this morning, about a pair of boots which Hackett was making for App, when App drew a pistol and killed him.

RAHWAY, November 22.—James Seward was run over this morning by the Philadelphia express on the Central railroad in this city. The injuries are probably fatal. N. W. Rutan, a prominent citizen of Newark, was struck this morning by a train on the Pennsylvania railroad in that city. Both legs were cut off. He will probably die.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 22.—The sheriff and deputy sheriff of Sumter county were arrested to-day, charged with resisting the process of the United States court in arresting Samuel Lee, who, it is alleged, was already in the custody of the United States marshal as a witness in the United States court.

The Rev. R. E. White, the Baptist minister who was shot in the head, while going in a buggy with his wife to a Baptist convention in Sumter, is supposed to have been mistaken for a gentleman who took an active part in the late election. A negro named Coleman was arrested to-day on suspicion.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, November 23.—The grand jury of the United States court have indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the construction of the Chicago custom-house by means of fraudulent vouchers out of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars: James G. Hill, supervising architect of the treasury; Edward Burling, ex-superintendent of construction; Wm. Potter, ex-supervising architect; John M. Mueller, stone contractor, of Cincinnati; A. G. Mills, Mueller's agent, and others.

KNOXVILL, November 22.—Stephen Griffey was executed at Newport this afternoon for rape upon Eva Clark, a white girl under ten years of age. Governor Porter refused numerous petitions to commute his sentence to imprisonment.

A New Line.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—A new line of freight steamers will be established between Philadelphia and Liverpool to be called the Blue Star line. Seven steamers of the large class are already engaged and will begin running the first week in December. They will be especially fitted for carrying cattle on the hoof.

Harps in the West.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—A dispatch from Chico says that Harus will try to beat Goldsmith Maid's time on that track, 2:1 ¼, to-morrow. In an exercise today Harus made a quarter of a mile in 32½.

Another Pool.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—At a meeting of the railway managers at the Grand Union hotel to-day, the object being the formation of pooling arrangements for eastern bound freight, it was resolved to maintain the present rates.

GORDON'S ANSWER.

WHITELAW REID'S CIPHER MINT.

Charging Crookedness upon Senator Gordon—Its Probable Origin—An Answer that Takes the Sting Out of the Charge and Leaves Reid in Silent Meditation.

For some time past the New York Tribune has been publishing an extended series of cipher dispatches alleged to have been sent and received by the democratic managers during the electoral troubles of 1876-77. The Tribune has attempted to make great capital out of these dispatches against the democratic leaders, and upon no one of them has the Tribune attempted to fasten a stigma as upon

THE GALLANT GORDON.

The Tribune has published at least two dispatches in cipher alleged to have been addressed by Smith Weed, esq., of New York, to our senator. What use the Tribune seeks to make of them may be gathered from the subjoined snarl over the really unanimous election of General Gordon as his own successor in the senate:

THE TRIBUNE'S GROWL.

Senator Gordon has been re-elected by an almost unanimous vote. This is a flattering indorsement, but the senator ought not to allow it to divert his mind from the pressing necessity for an explanation on a subject to which the Tribune has recently directed his attention. There are many people who are anxious to know why when Mr. Smith Weed went to Baltimore from Columbia to get "the stuff" in "three packages," the "stuff" being $80,000 for bribery purposes, he should have sent, on the day he arrived at Baltimore and met Colonel W. T. Pelton, two dispatches in cipher to General Gordon, which, to say the least, seem to place the senator from Georgia in the position of Smith Weed's representative and confidant. And that, even the senator from Georgia must admit, must appear, in the light of recent revelation, a very dubious position to hold.

Conscious that General Gordon was able to give a clear and convincing quietus to this and similar vicious comments from the irreconcilable journals of the northern radical press, a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION yesterday found the senator at the state capitol and submitted the above extract to him. General Gordon took in its contents with a smile and ended the perusal with

"Well?"

"What have you to say to that?"

The senator, with a directness and a sarcasm that are peculiar to his methods, replied:

"My friend, I really do not think it is worth noticing at all."

"Perhaps, general, your friends would like to say that you had spoken upon the subject since it is made so much of abroad."

"If you think so, I have no objection to your stating what I say."

ABOUT THE DISPATCHES.

"Have you any recollection of such dispatches as are spoken of by the Tribune?"

"No, sir; I do not recall the dispatches referred to as having been sent by Mr. Weed to me, especially since it is stated that they refer to a money transaction."

"Had you any money transaction with Mr. Weed, or others, during the progress of the election and electoral count in South Carolina?"

"The only monied transaction with which I had anything to do in South Carolina was this: that after it was ascertained that Governor Hampton was certainly elected and it was asserted by the managers of the elections from the various counties that in certain districts the elections were held by the republicans in

OPEN VIOLATION OF LAW,

it was decided that there ought to be a case made before the supreme court, in order to test the legality of those elections and their effect upon the presidential ticket."

"That was to be a test case in the courts, I am to understand?"

"Precisely, and the gentlemen who were there representing the democratic party and its interests determined to employ the best counsel accessible. In order to do so it was necessary to raise some money. We applied to New York for the money and were directed to go on with the case and we did so.

"Did you get the money?"

"I was about to say that

NO MONEY CAME,

but I, myself, joined with a number of South Carolina gentlemen, among them Colonel Hash, in a note, which was discounted by the bank, for $5,000, in order to pay these lawyers' fees; and that was done upon the distinct understanding that the $5,000 was to be arranged for by our New York friends."

"And it was in reference to that transaction that these dispatches were sent, I suppose?"

"If any dispatch in reference to any money was sent to me, in cipher or otherwise, by Mr. Weed, it was certainly in reference to that money."

"Was the matter arranged by your New York correspondents?"

PROBABLY NOT ARRANGED FOR.

"I had written once and probably several times to Mr. Hewitt upon the subject of that money and had, afterwards, upon my arrival in Washington, called upon Mr. Hewitt, as chairman of the national executive committee, to see what could be done to relieve these gentlemen who had put their names upon that note from the necessity of paying it."

"What did Mr. Hewitt say?"

"Mr. Hewitt assured me of his desire to have that provision made, and I know that he earnestly did endeavor—I am quite sure that he did earnestly endeavor—to have it made."

"Then, he did not succeed?"

PAID BY THE SIGNERS.

"Whether it was paid by the committee in New York or by the South Carolina gentlemen, I am not certain or able to say, but my impression is that it was paid by these gentlemen. Not by myself, understand me, but by the other gentlemen who signed the note, all of whom were South Carolinians."

HE HAD NO CIPHER.

"Did you have any cipher to use in the campaign?"

"I had no cipher, that I recollect, but if any dispatch was sent to me in cipher at all, it could only have reference to the matter of which I have spoken. Indeed, I am quite certain that I never had a cipher, and the only communication I could have received in cipher was in reference to the $5,000 of which I have spoken."

Such were the comments made by Senator Gordon upon the cipher telegrams, and we commend the solution to the careful consideration of Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

ERMINE SKETCHES.

The New Men on the Bench—Thomas J. Simmons, Arthur Hood, A. M. Speer, Claiborne Snead, Alex. S. Erwin.

The judicial elections concluded yesterday in the joint sessions of the general assembly have, in the main, proven wholly satisfactory to public favor and sentiment, and we believe that the experiment, if such it may be termed, of electing judges by the legislature has now received its best indorsement. To choose one-half the judges of the state is a delicate and difficult matter, even for a general assembly, but in this case the choices made have been worthy of Georgia.

We print below a series of brief biographical sketches of the gentlemen who have been chosen to these positions.

JUDGE THOS. J. SIMMONS,

of the Macon circuit, was born in Crawford county in 1837, and was educated there in common schools and at Brownwood institute at LaGrange. He studied law in 1857 in Forsyth under the direction of Colonel A. P. Hammond, and was admitted to the bar in Monroe county. He then went to Knoxville, Crawford county, and practiced law until the war began. He went to the army in 1861 as first lieutenant of the Crawford guards, Co. E., sixth Georgia regiment, commanded by Colonel Alfred H. Colquitt. In March, 1864, he became lieutenant-colonel of the 45th Georgia regiment, and when Colonel Hardeman resigned, was chosen colonel. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1865 and represented the twenty-third senatorial district in 1865-6. Having moved to Bibb county he represented that senatorial district from 1871 to 1876, being twice chosen president of the senate. He was a prominent member of the constitutional convention of 1877, and his present election is both an eulogy and indorsement of his action as a public servant.

JUDGE ARTHUR HOOD,

of the Pataula circuit, was born in Athens, east Tennessee, in 1827. His father moved to Cass county, Georgia, in 1834 when young Arthur was only seven years of age, but old enough to remember the removal of the Indians from Cherokee Georgia. His only education was in the common schools of the country, as he never went to college. In 1846 he went to Washington and served two years as a clerk in the treasury department. He resigned and came home in 1848 and cast his first vote for president for Lewis Cass. He read law in Cassville and was admitted to the bar in Gilmer county at the September term, 1849. He married a Miss Roche, of Maryland, in October of the same year. In 1851 he was made private secretary of the executive department by Governor Cobb. In 1853, when Governor Cobb went out of office, Colonel Hood removed to Cuthbert and began the practice of law. He was in the war four years as lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Georgia cavalry and 29th Georgia battalion. A part of the time he served on the staff of General Cobb. He was a member of the secession convention and of the legislature of 1877. He was appointed judge by Governor Colquitt some months ago, to fill a vacancy, and has been handsomely re-elected by the general assembly.

JUDGE A. M. SPEER,

of the Flint circuit, was born in Edgefield district, South Carolina, in 1821. He was educated at Athens, in Georgia, and graduated with honors. He lived a long time in Tuloden, Monroe county, and married in that county. He commenced the practice of the law there in 1842, having been then admitted to the bar. In 1860 he was the democratic candidate for congress in that district and was beaten by Hon. Thomas Hardeman, of Macon. He commanded the forty-sixth Georgia regiment in the army until elected to the senate of the state. In 1864 he was appointed judge of the superior court by Governor Brown. His term expired under the Bullock regime. He represented Spalding county in the legislature in 1875 and with great ability, and his election as judge is not only a compliment, but a well-deserved honor.

JUDGE CLAIBORNE SNEAD,

of the Augusta circuit, having left the city, his early career cannot be here given. He is well-known, however, as one of the first confederates into the war, having gone out as a lieutenant in company K, 3d Georgia regiment. In the ranks his gallantry brought rapid promotion and when, after suffering a long imprisonment on Johnson's island, he left the army as lieutenant-colonel of the ever-memorable 3d Georgia regiment. He was a member of the house in 1865 and again in 1871-2, and served with distinction upon both occasions. Since the creation of the county court of Richmond county he has been its judge, and his election to higher judicial honors is applauded and approved.

JUDGE ALEX. S. ERWIN,

of the Western circuit, was born in 1843 in Habersham county. He was educated there, and never went to any college or school outside of a common old-field school. He went to the war when he was about seventeen years of age, and belonged to Phillips's legeon, Wofford's brigade. He was wounded at Chickamauga. He came out of the war and studied law in Habersham county under Judge C. H. Sutton, of Clarksville. After that he went to Athens to practice law, and never before called for any one to help him to office. He was elected judge by a handsome vote, not less complimentary than so noble a gentleman deserves.

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

JUDGE LESTER.

Postponement of His Speech.

Last night Judge George N. Lester was expected to speak at the hall of the house of representatives. His many friends expected the pleasure of hearing him. The hall would have been full had not a telegram been received in the afternoon announcing that

A POSTPONEMENT

would be necessary, as Judge Lester had very important official business which would make his presence in Atlanta impossible. The following telegram explains itself:

MARIETTA, November 22.—Hon. I. W. Avery—I fully expected to be at Atlanta to-night, but to leave my court now would necessitate the suspension of an existing trial for bigamy, and would keep a jury confined for another day. I deeply regret this unexpected turn of affairs, but cannot avoid it. GEO. N. LESTER.

In spite of the announcement and its general circulation, quite a crowd met at the hall.

We hope that Judge Lester may soon be with us and give the boys just such a talk as he can. He will pack the hall when he comes. It is hoped that Colonel Billups will be able to be here on the occasion with the enthusiasm that his presence would inspire.

The Yellow Fever Commission.

Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal.

It will be remembered that in September last Dr. Woodworth, surgeon-general of marine hospital service, appointed a commission to investigate the origin and behavior of yellow fever poison. Secular papers now announce the termination of their labors, and the conclusions arrived at. Nothing new seems to have been discovered, and no startling theory is to be promulgated—the same old doctrine is to be continued. Newspapers say the commission declare yellow fever exotic; that it was certainly imported into New Orleans the past summer, and carried up the river. Further, that the only safety to this country lies in efficient national quarantine.

Well, this importation and transportation theory has been adopted by a majority of those concerned in such matters for a century past. It certainly is the creed of this commission advocated the same theory in a recent publication, and doubtless his appointees were known to agree with him. Commissions, therefore, appointed in this way, may, from honest convictions, reflect the opinions of the creator.

Until their report has been made, of course, the reasons for their opinions are unknown; but certain facts, of which we presume they were informed, will subject their reputed decision to just criticism.

In the next number of this journal, with the commission's report before us, we shall make such comments as the importance of this subject demands. In the meantime, we must be allowed to indulge and express the hope that the people of yellow fever districts will not make up their minds to rely for protection against the disease, on "national quarantine," however strictly enforced by the government of the United States. Thousands of valuable lives have been lost by relying upon quarantine and remaining where they imbibe daily the most malignant yellow fever malaria, till mortally stricken with the disease. Not only so, but this delusive reliance upon the prevention of importation destroys all effort to abate prolific cause of the fever in their immediate neighborhood, such as marshes, pools, etc., filled by overflow of streams.

Common decency and every feeling of humanity are outraged by the barbarous system of inland quarantine practiced against refugees from infected districts. None but panic-stricken, selfish alarmists can look with composure the treatment of homeless wanderers in many parts of the country recently.

If, as report has it, the expenses of the commission are paid by contribution, prompted by the humane instincts of a philanthropic female, and the work of investigation, undertaken at the risk of life by the friends of our race, we are constrained to cry out, in view of the reputed report, "Save us from our friends."

The Pope to the King.

LONDON, November 22.—A dispatch from Rome to the Times says the pope did not telegraph directly to King Humbert, but directed the archbishop of Naples to convey the expression of the pope's feeling of indignation at an execrable attempt on his majesty's life, and also the hope that his majesty might at length recognise the danger of the policy, which by violating all divine and human laws had so thoroughly demoralized the people.

THE CONSTITUTION.

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The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

The doctors at Richmond should address themselves to the task of finding means to prevent another yellow fever epidemic in this country. The late scourge cost, so some of the estimates run, $175,000,000. Science has mastered every other disease, and our doctors should put speech-making and theory-spinning aside until they master the tropical plagne. The gathering of facts and their practical consideration would be much more to the purpose.

The men of science at Richmond will, we fear, not be able to determine how yellow fever originates in this country. That knotty problem must be left to the future, and the more the doctor's discuss it, on our present information, the more befogged we will become. Perhaps at the present the most practical branch of the problem relates to the best means of preventing a spread of the disease before or even after it has become epidemic. If the doctors will tell us how to do that, they have our permission to quarrel over the origin of the disease until doomsday.

In our list of the newly-elected judges, we inadvertently omitted to mention the name of Colonel Thomas J. Simmons, of the Macon circuit. Colonel Simmons is not only an experienced lawyer and a cultured gentleman, but one who has frequently honored and been honored by the state. He has been president of the senate, and in that capacity gave evidence of a very high order of ability as a presiding officer. He will dignify the bench, and bring to his assistance all the qualities that go to fit and adorn the position to which he has been elected by the representatives of the people.

The discussion that has arisen over the use of glucose in refining sugar will certainly be of public service. This product is largely used, it seems, in the manufacture of candy, syrup, honey and beer. Three concerns in New York manufacture one hundred and fifty tons a days of the stuff. It is largely used by brewers, furnishing the saccharine principle of malt, and also by tobacconists who make free use of it in sweetening the weed prepared for chewers. While glucose can be made that is chemically pure, it is admitted that much is made that will not stand under chemical tests. It is certainly well that we should understand the nature of an article that is forced upon us in a dozen sly and subtle ways.

If congress, on Monday week, does not take the eastern bank nullifiers in hand, it will be taken in hand by an outraged country. The national banks were supposed to be the servants of the people, not their masters. If we have chartered institutions that can break, with impunity, such laws as do not suit their fancy, we should know it. If we have built up institutions that have become stronger than their source, we cannot know it any too soon. If we are bound hand and foot to the banks, let the fact be known, and let us have done with the worry of monetary questions; for there is no use of passing acts that the banks are not bound to respect. Congress should either compel the national banks to respect the remonetization act, or adjourn without further action. There should be no half-way work in dealing with the nullification scheme that has its seat in New York.

It is a little strange that the loudest howls about a solid south come from such solid states as Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont, Kansas, Nebraska and Massachusetts—states that have sent solid delegations to congress almost without a break for twenty years. It is also a little odd that these states forget to howl about a solid south when bayonet rule made it solid for the republicans. One would think that such a solidity would be dangerous to the republic, but the states we have mentioned do not emit a howl. In the forty-first congress there were only eleven democratic representatives and two democratic senators from the south. The states that are howling now about a solid south did not howl then, and at no time have they let an opportunity go unimproved to create a solid north. The utter hypocrisy of this "solid" business is apparent. It is all right to be solidly republican, but all wrong to the solidly democratic. This is the platform of the howlers, disguise it as they may.

The Secret Investigation.

The reader of our report of what the committee has done will be struck with the incident concerning General Austell. As is stated elsewhere, the investigation is getting to be very thin. It has already passed beyond the technical realm of investigation. The sense of public indignation has been quickened against the pertinacity with which the rumors against Governor Colquitt, relevant and irrelevant, have been dragged into this investigation. Every possible quarter has been searched for material—innocent conversations have been offered as testimony, and every resource of inquiry or inquisition has been exhausted. It has seemed that back of the surface of the investigation there has been a malevolent purpose to find something that would support a suspicion even if it did not establish a charge.

The committee is not to blame for taking this doubtful material in hand. It is clearly its duty that everything, no matter from what source it comes nor what motive has sent it, shall be thoroughly sifted. It owes this much to the state and to Governor Colquitt. If it should falter in this duty, Governor Colquitt would at once demand that it should go ahead and settle every rumor. But the opposition to Colquitt that is raking up these scandalous rumors and these impossible statements, and sending them before the committee, is deserving of severest reprobation. The Austell rumor is one of the most innocent of them all, although not more absurd and impossible. We cannot say who is doing this work, for we do not know; but the public will be apt to discover after the testimony is published. And then it will be due to the sacredness of good character that the men who have been scouring the earth for proof against Colquitt should be rebuked in the fullest manner. That Colquitt will be most amply vindicated by the report has never been doubted. That fact should not render the punishment of the men who have sought to ruin him the less certain.

Some New Books.

Mr. Henry V. Poor has written a book on "Resumption and the Silver Question," and it has come to a second edition. At least this is what we learn from the title-page, though what this volume could mean by going through the pangs of a second edition is more than we can understand. It is true we have not read the volume, but we have read enough to know that it is based upon the fallacies that fence in the arguments of those who clamor for a gold standard. It is an attempt to present the irreconcilable distinction between currencies of banks and bankers and government notes. As the author somewhat tamely remarks, the distinction is irreconcilable, known to all who have ever given the subject a moment's thought, and, for all practical purposes, his book might have been written to prove that decomposed mushrooms are not as hard as hickory-nuts. As the volume appears to the printed at the expense of the author, it is to be presumed that the publishers have not materially injured themselves by giving his stiff nonsense to the public. It is for sale by Messrs. Phillips & Crew.

The sudden interest created in Cyprus by recent political events has called for an English translation of Herr von Loher's travels through that country. We cannot, of course, criticise the original, but the translation will strike the average reader as an extremely tame production—though it must be added here that the translator claims to have added much new matter. Whether the new matter adds to the dullness of the narrative, we shall not pretend to say, but it is to be presumed that it does not add to its attractions. The volume is attractively bound and handsomely illustrated, is published by E. Worthington, New York, and is for sale by Phillips & Crew.

From the same firm we have received a book from the pen of Rev. James P. Simmons, of Norcross, entitled "Peace on Earth," in which, to quote from the author's plan of announcement, is presented the brief and plain system of religion which is revealed in the Bible, "when construed as applying to pre-existent spirits—fallen angels; and showing "the personal and distinct entity of the "Father and the Son, and the impersonality of the Holy Ghost; that this view "settles all questions which relate to the "nature and extent of the atonement, "election, free will, perseverance, future "rewards and punishments, and opens a "way to a practical union and atonement "of all who accept Jesus as the Christ." This is the title-page of the volumes and we cannot see how it can be improved upon. Those who are desirous of going further into the merits of the volume will find it for sale by Messrs. Phillips & Crew.

In "Songs, Ballads and Legends," we have a volume of poems which, while they are all more or less meritorious, to speak roughly, are of unequal merit. Some are indifferently good, while others are really good. The poem, "The King of the Vasse," which concludes the volume, is one of rare power and beauty, unconventional, melodious and methodical, but altogether out of the usual line of verse-making—original in conception, dramatic in movement and musical in effect. The volume is a collection of the fugitive poems of John Boyle O'Reilly, an Irishman whose political convictions have led him into some strange adventures and experiences. The poetry in the volume is true poetry, and the experiments in verse are more than entertaining.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, send us, through Messrs. Phillips & Crew, a novel entitled "It is the Fashion," a translation from the German of Von Auer. It is thoroughly good—so good, indeed, that we are inclined to regret, after reading it, that it is merely a translation; but the fact that it is translated by Mrs. Wister in some sort atones for this disappointment. It retains the peculiar flavor of the original, and at the same time is written in the most graceful and vigorous English.

One of the prettiest little stories we have read recently is Miss Alcott's "Under the Lilacs"—pretty because it is so thoroughly unpretentious, so homelike and so neatly told. Those of our readers who desire to please the children could not do better than put in their hands this delightful volume. The style is natural and refreshing, and there is that about the narative that gives it a place far in advance of the average stories of the day.

From the press of Messrs. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia, through Phillips & Crew, of this city, "The Artisan," a sort of technical textbook of carpentry. We cannot say that the book is entertaining, for the reason that it is written to instruct those who are engaged in the business of construction, but we can say that it is one of the most carefully prepared works we have ever seen. It is illustrated by forty plates of gemetric drawings, showing the most practical methods that may be applied to works of building and other constructions. It is intended to advance the learner by teaching him in a plain and simple manner the utility of lines and their application in producing results. All of this is the work of Mr. Robert Riddle, of Philadelphia, who seems to have achieved some degree of distinction in his particular field.

"The Southern and Western Texas Guide for 1878" is a sort of advertising handbook for that great resort, in which a certain number of Georgians annually engulf themselves, and is therefore entitled to brief mention. The very first sentence is indicative of the contents of the volume, and we quote it, leaving the rest to the imagination of the eager reader: "What photography is to the human countenance, biography is to the soul." If anything neater than this can be found in the whole range of English literature, then we are prepared to part with our library.

Tracking the Plague.

After a careful reading of the report of the national yellow-fever commission made to the American public health association at Richmond, we are compelled to admit that we are not greatly enlightened. It is, however, only a preliminary report. It aims to show, not results, but the methods pursued and the extent of facts gathered. As a preface it will do, but as a final report it would be altogether a disappointment. Take New Orleans as an illustration. We are compelled to take it, as the report does not attempt to track the plague in any other city. It is shown that on the 23d of May the Emily Souder arrived from Havana at New Orleans, her purser being sick with the fever. He died on the 25th of May at a house in the city, of "malarial fever." All first cases are so returned. Another of the crew of the Souder took sick May 24, and on the 30th he died at the Hotel Dieu—of malarial fever. It does not appear that any other case grew out of these two. Only one or two cases, problematical at that, occurred in June, and only ten reported cases in July. The earlier cases of August occurred in groups; but in no way, as far as now appears, has the disease been traced to the two cases from the Souder, or to any other vessel. The commissioners, however, believe that the early cases will yet be traced to some vessel; that the disease was not originated in the city, and that a rigid quarantine would, therefore, protect New Orleans just as securely as it has Galveston during the last eleven years. All this may be very true, but the admission of the commissioners show that these conclusions are not much better than guess-work, resting as they do upon opinions and not upon evidence.

The balance of the report is chiefly taken up with a statement of the methods of investigation at interior towns. The origin of the sickness in each city or town was especially investigated; and it seems to be reasonably well-established that the interior towns can justly charge their troubles on account of the late disease on New Orleans. No case was found that the commissioners considered indigenous to the locality. The testimony showing importation in each case is said to be direct and convincing. This of itself is important, because it establishes the fact that inland quarantines are an effectual safeguard against a near-at-hand epidemic. It is also stated, as the result of experience in the infected cities, that disinfectants are frauds. Instead of being preventives it is not clear but that they are promoters of disease. It is also made plain by maps and statistics made and gathered by the commission, that the neglect of drainage, inattention to deposits of fetid matter and refuse, animal and vegetable matter, want of pure drinking water, clean streets, well-ventilated and well-kept dwellings—some or all these had much to do in the interior towns both with the diffusion and intensity of the disease.

The only point in doubt relates, as we have stated, to the origin of the disease at New Orleans, and consequently in the country. The report is not at all satisfactory as to this.- The disease may be indigenous in New Orleans and the other gulf ports, or it may not. That is still an open question, with the weight of testimony in favor of the importation theory. But the doctors sadly disagree, the majority holding that the germ theory is fully established, while the minority bring forward puzzling evidence in favor of the spontaneity theory. Dr. Choppin and other members of the New Orleans board of health say the disease is always of foreign derivation, except when a mild winter and spring permit existing germs to hibernate into renewed activity. This exception hurts, it must be confessed, the germ theory. Dr. Holliday, one of the oldest and best known of the New Orleans medical fraternity, holds that yellow fever is invariably indigenous, and that wherever the climatic and other conditions are favorable it assumes an epidemic form. He claims that the instances where sanitary cordons, rigid quarantine and embargoes have kept out the disease are more than counterbalanced by examples of where they were not of the slightest avail, and epidemics appeared in towns so guarded, and passed by other localities that neglected these precautions entirely, and, though within the same latitudinal belt, threw open their gates to refugees and so-called formites of the germ. His view is that yellow fever is a specific disease, brought about by local conditions, and is indigenous to any locality where favorable conditions exist; that it is not contagious in any degree, and cannot be excluded by quarantine.

We shall not pretend to decide between these two theories, each of which is stoutly defended and attacked by men of marked ability and wide experience. But this much we are assured of: if the disease is indigenous in this country, its appearance in at least an epidemic form can easily be prevented by preventing the conditions upon which its origination depends; if Dr. Choppin is right, a rigid quarantine will suffice. Dr. Holliday and all who believe the disease is indigenous say that proper sanitary measures would give us immunity from an epidemic. Thorough sanitation, therefore, would seem to be the safest precaution, with a big quarantine pill thrown in in an emergency; for at present it is not safe to build upon either the germ or the spontaneity theory. It is better to say that, as to the gulf ports, the disease may arise in either way. The doctors of Mobile and New Orleans are divided over the important subject, and it would hardly be modest in men that live eleven hundred feet above the sea's level, and who have never seen a case of the dread fever, to set up as umpire of the matter. It is plain that the doctors of the Richmond sanitary congress will also agree to disagree.

Mr. Tom W. Eichelberger, late of the Keokuk Constitution, will shortly take charge of the paragraphic dizziness of the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial. The readers of The Constitution already know our partiality for this young man. He is one of those who are fresher on the last day than on the first, and this is going tolerably far in the direction of compliment.

Nobody ever attempted to assassinate either Forney or Grant; and when we remember this fact we are also struck with the fact that republics are ungrateful.

Schenck has, upon occasion, taken advantage of the Khyber Pass. Our modern statesmen should remember this.

The man who belongs to no party is like the married man who has no brother-in-law. He is doubly an orphan.

The Chicago Times doesn't seem to admire Mr. Hill. This is very sad. Mr. Hill will doubtless weep when he hears that the virtuous Storey is opposed to him.

We desire to direct attention to an article reproduced elsewhere from the Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal. Presumably, the article is from the pen of Dr. John G. Westmoreland, of our city, and therein he takes strong ground against the unjust system of inland quarantine, which has caused so much unnecessary trouble during the recent epidemic.

The Hon. Z. Chandler refuses to leave off his tod until after Grant is elected in 1880. The Hon. Z. has many vociferous nights before him.

POSTSCRIPT.

Call the court to order!

The arcade of the Kimball is the political hub of Georgia.

Dr. Casper, the rifle shooter, and all the pharma-shootists will be here next week.

Hayes has ordered a thanksgiving-day. What for—the bloody-shirt?

Not a drop of liquor is sold at any point in Irwin county.

Some of the late candidates do not care how soon the legislature adjourns.

Kearney is on his way back to California, and still there is no stampede among the "almond-eyed lepers."

There are apprehensions that one of the serious disasters of Hayes's bloody-shirtism will be the recall of Hilliard from Brazil.

The New York Tribune should read the statement from General Gordon which it has sigh-for'd.

Augusta has produced "the first distinguished laryngoscopist in the immediate south."

Congressman-elect Sanford, of Alabama, is described as one of the most eloquent men in the south.

It is about time for some of the radical journals of the north to renominate Jeff. Davis for United States senator from Mississippi.

Rev. J. O. A. Clarke, of this state, has arrived from England where he has been traveling in the interest of the Wesleyan monumental church.

The Massachusetts capitalists are denounced by Ben Butler as the only genuine bulldozers in the land, because they control their workingmen in elections.

Gentleman George Pendleton riz up the other day and remarked that the democracy would elect the next president. It is encouraging to hear George talk that way.

Governor Hampton and many other great men of the country telegraphed congratulations to General Gordon upon his re-election to the senate.

When the New York Times calls General Toombs "the Wendell Phillips of the south," we regret we cannot call back that Wendell is the "General Toombs of the north." Toombs is honest.

Hon. Bill Tumlin is the happiest man in Georgia over the election of his friend, Judge Hood. Our Bill has reason to rejoice, for he had to make a gallant fight to win, but his liberality and good humor with his friend's opponents have made them like him all the better

IN GENERAL.

—It is thought that Liberia will become a great cotton producer.

—The most eminent physicians in New York make from $40,000 to $70,000 a year.

—Gladstone used 936 postal cards last year.

—Secretary Schurz is simply visiting in St. Louis, and declines to talk politics.

—Pekin news is that Tseng-chi-ta, son of Tseng-kuo-fan, succeeds Kuo-sung-tao at London, while Li-fong-pao goes to Berlin.

—The colossal monument to General Custer is finished, and has arrived at West Point. It is made of Vermont marble.

—The Emperor William has been advised by his physican to spend the winter in Italy. He says he won't do it.

—Beecher has gathered unto himself so much of the fat of the land that he has become uncomfortably corpulent.

—Governor Hartranft says he has no business plans in view, nor political either, and is not a candidate for any office.

—General Joe Hooker was sixty-four years old Wednesday. He is the guest of his sister, Mrs O. V. Brainard, Watertown, N. Y.

—A British Columbia farmer was greatly astonished recently to see upwards of 120 acres of his farm slide into Thompson river.

—Large numbers of Americans are flocking to Egypt for this winter season. Algeria is also a favorite resort.

—Ingersoll lectured in Cincinnati Sunday night on "Some Mistakes of Moses," and the Gazette heads its report, "Some Mistakes of Ingersoll."

—The Prussian budget, which will shortly be submitted to the landtag, shows a deficit which it is proposed to cover by a loan of $7,500,000.

—Joseph Cook has accepted an invitation to deliver a course of Thursday lectures in New York city. A prelude on current events will be given before each lecture.

—Congressman-elect De La Matyr has swung around his preliminary circuit and is back at Indianapolis. He will enter the lecture field this winter.

—Speaking of the advent of the Princess Louise the New York News wittily remarks, "Go to Halifax. That is if you want to meet and greet 'Dot Leedle Loweeza.'"

—Field Marshal Von Moltke has just entered upon his seventy-ninth year. He has quite recovered from his recent attack of erysipelas.

—A dispatch from Berlin states that 102 societies, 28 newspapers and 88 books have been prohibited since the promulgation of the anti-socialist law.

—Thirteen infants were killed at Loughton, in England, by the arsenic in the violent powder sold by a single manufacturer.

—By the side of the Valle theatre, in Rome, Italy, a church, built by the American Baptists at a cost of $20,000, has just been opened.

—William V. Taylor has been left $100,000 on condition that he marries before he becomes of age. He is now 20, and is understood to have made no choice. His post-office address is Whitehall, N. Y.

—The Popular Scientific Review ascribes the discovery of the Eucalyptus Globulus to Labilladiere, in the voyage undertaken with the object of searching for the famous Admiral La Perouse, in 1792.

—Some of the large English manufacturing towns seem to be very healthy, notwithstanding their smoke and dense population. Leeds last year had a death rate of 25.2 and Bradford 21.9 in the thousand.

—The Cincinnati Commercial credits a Washington letter-writer with the assertion that Pelton has served Tilden quite as badly in some business matters as in political affairs.

—Sir Walter Scott used to say that in London the bishops were more amusing than the wits, and the lawyers more amusing than the bishops; but the Saturday Review says that the favorite jests of the bar to-day are trivial and supeticial.

—The late Cardinal Cullen carried the reactionary spirit to the length of maintaining that the principles of astronomy should be reformed into conformity with the dicta of theology, and absolutely denying the movement of the earth.

—The death is announced of Prince Victor Vassiltchikoff, who was chief of the staff of the garrison of Sebastopol during the Crimean war. In 1858 he was named assistant Russian minister at Berlin, from which post he retired owing to failing health.

—Wm. Henry Horsley is inscribing his name high on the rolls of fame by suing Lyman Potter, the wheelbarrow tramp, for $294 for his services as umpire on that overland trip. He wants $1.50 a day and board. Potter is on exhibition at San Francisco.

—Joseph, chief of the Nez Perces, is described as a man, who, by his distinguished bearing, would attract notice anywhere. He has a noble figure and a clean-cut, handsome face, with a bright, clear, expressive eye, and a quick, nervous manner, in strong contrast with the Indian's usual stolidity.

—The Holy See has obtained from the English government an assurance that Roman Catholics in Cyprus shall enjoy the same liberties as in England. Thereupon large plans for proselytism in the island are being organized, and it is hoped that Cyprus may become the base for an extensive Asiatic propaganda.

—The last relative of Thomas Hood has just passed away. Mrs. Frances Freeland Broderip, only daughter of the humorist, died on the 3d instant at Cleveland in the 49th year of her age. In conjunction with her brother, Tom Hood, the late editor of the Fan, she wrote and published the life of her father.

—Father Curci has submitted to the pope a plan of campaign which includes the active interference of Roman Catholics in elections and in parliament, and the defeat of the Jesuit opposition to himself and pope Leo is said to have approved the scheme.

—The latest news respecting the health of Mr. Bayard Taylor is highly encouraging. He writes that he has been able to attend to all the business of the legation without interruption, and that the operation to which he submitted was not at all serious. His family are confident that with a little repose and care his complete recovery will be rapid.

—Lord Odo Russell, British minister at Berlin, declined to be raised to the peerage "in that crowd"—Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury. Lord Odo is not only a very sagacious and long-sighted diplomatist but is the brother of a great duke of the strongest historic whig traditions, and knows very well that he can get a peerage from his own party when he wants one.

—J. J. Shearer, of Greenville, Mich., has been sentenced to six months in the penitentiary for whipping congressman Ellsworth. The assault was made in the street, and was very brutal. The provocation came of Ellsworth's connection as counsel in a divorce suit brought by Shearer's wife. Shearer claiming that Ellsworth conducted the plaintiff's case after being retained for the defendant. A petition for Shearer's pardon has been signed by 2,400 of his townsmen.

—The statistical returns of Methodism for 1878 show that the number of Methodist communicants in the world is 4,489,877, with 104,675 local and traveling preachers. The Methodist population is estimated at 20,000,000. The Methodist Episcopal church reports 1,088,783 members, 12,560 local and 11,308 itinerant preachers. The gain of members is about 17,800 for the year. Other branches of the denomination bring up the total in the United States to 3,336,999 members, 26,645 local and 22,194 itinerant preachers.

—John C. Ingersoll, a nephew of Colonel Robert Ingersoll, publishes a partial account of how he was recently hazed by fellow-students at Cornell. He says that he was put through an absurd initiatory ceremony by members of a mock secret society. Several years ago one young man was killed and two were badly injured by falling into a gorge, near the college, while engaged in that kind of diversion at midnight. At that time the faculty endeavored to break up the practice, but it seems without success.

—Senator Beck (dem., Ky.) said to a reporter in Cincinnati a few days ago, referring to the course of the New York clearing house in regard to silver: "I think that it becomes a serious matter when the banks set themselves up as superior to the laws of the land, to say what shall be obeyed and what disregard. It is a grave affair, and, if I am not much mistaken, the people of this country will not stand much interference of that kind." He also expressed himself as opposed to all subsidies, and said: "We had better devote what money we can raise to the payment of our debts than to building railroads or chartering steamships for other people to make money from."

—Melissa Underwood, of Vincennes, Ind., was so susceptible to wooing that she promised to marry both Philip H. Donovan and William Ayres. At length she consented to be linked to Ayres if the marriage could be kept secret for awhile from Donovan; but Donovan was informed by somebody, and burst into the room just in time to interrupt the ceremony. He grabbed Melissa in his arms and cried: "Hold on; you promised me first." "Go on, parson," said Ayres, "we're half married, anyhow, and you'd better finish the job." But the clergyman refused, and Melissa is not yet a wife.

—Saturday Review: "Thanks partly to their temperament and in part to their climate, the Scotch are thrifty in their very vices. Strong heads as they have, there are few countries in the world where a man can contrive to intoxicate himself more cheaply. Even with a seasoned vessel a little raw whisky goes a long way in the shape of a stimulant; and when the English laborer has merely besotted himself in a mist, after wallowing through a gallon or so of adulterated beer, a 'gill' of his native spirit has set the Scotch ploughman's brain a-swimming."

Senator Gordon's Re-election.

Memphis Appeal.

The telegraph last night brought us the good news that General Gordon had yesterday been re-elected to the senate by the almost unanimous vote of the legislature of Georgia. Not only at the south, but at the north, in all the states and by men of all classes and phases of political faith, this prompt indorsement of a faithful public servant will be hailed with satisfaction. No man has done more, very few as much for the south in the past four years as he. He has been politic without sinking his own manhood or jeopardizing the good will of his supporters, and he has, in critical moments, notably during and after the electoral quarrel, exhibited a very high degree of political sagacity and statesmanship. How much of her deliverance South Carolina owes to him it would take more than all the columns of the Appeal to tell. For her he played diplomat, and discovered an aptness for the part that never day he may be called upon to play as the representative of the republic, of which he is one of the most illustrious citizens. The democrats of Georgia have, in his election, justified the faith in them of their fellow-partisans in all the states by whom the statesmanship of Gordon is now generally conceded. Manly and courageous, firm without being boastful, with intelligent and earnest, willing learner, politic and suave, a gentleman always, he is an honor to the state he represents, and the section that looks to him as one of the coming men. Gordon has all the elements of popularity and may reasonably hope and expect some day, soon perhaps, to fill a higher place than Georgia has given him.

The Fate of the Independents Foreshadowed.

Savannah News.

Gen. Gordon's overwhelming re-election shows very clearly that Dr. Felton and the exulting independents of the seventh Georgia district will not have a "walk over" in the coming gubernatorial race. It shows that the sense of the people of Georgia, as expressed through their representatives, is unanimously opposed to any movement having for its object the breaking up and disruption of the democratic party in this state. It shows that if the movement is persisted in it will be buried beneath a popular majority proportionately as great as that of General Gordon in the state legislature, when he received, in the two houses, two hundred and six democratic votes against five opposing independents.

Gordon and the Independents.

Macon Telegraph.

In the mighty chorus that went up for Gordon, the feeble wail of what represented the only opposition to him is so completely drowned as to almost win our pity. It will live alone in the official record of the election, or if otherwise remembered serve only to illustrate the spirit of impotent spite that sometimes moves men to their own hurt. How small must some of those "independent" statesmen feel who stood behind the scenes and prompted the actors. They have made themselves the laughing stock of the state without the slight est compensating benefit. The people know pretty well who they are, and what were their motives, and can afford to dismiss them with the benison of their pity.

All Aboard for 1880.

Boston Globe.

There never was a more glorious prospect for any party than that which the present political outlook gives to the democracy for carrying the presidential election of 1880. We now have carried and shall then hold the senate and the house of representatives, and with the majority of the states and a large popular majority in the nation nothing short of a miracle can prevent the election of a democratic president in 1880, and sustaining him with a democratic congress. All the signs point towards this happy consummation so devoutly to be hoped for. It is a good time to get into the democratic wagon.

A Word to our Solons.

Greensboro Home Journal.

We really think it would be wise economy after passing a few important acts and filling vacant offices, to adjourn over to next spring or summer, unless it is thought best to devote its time and labors solely to general legislation. In regard to purely local affairs, it could turn these over to grand juries and the courts by some general act. The country has been injured already by too many special and sometimes conflicting laws.

A Good Word from the Opposition Camp.

Springfield Republican, rep.

Georgia hardly remembers a senatorial election so awfully one-sided as that which resulted yesterday in giving John B. Gordon a second term by a unanimous vote in the senate and all but five in the house. General Gordon is one of the best forces in southern politics, and it is encouraging to find that so good a man is so strong with his party.

Cockerill on the Ameer.

Baltimore Gazette.

Yesterday was the day on which the ameer of Afghanistan was to make reply to the ultimatum of England. As nothing had been received from the amiable old swivel at the time our report closed, we take it for granted that he has permitted Mr. Bull to take judgment by default. If so the red flag of the auctioneer will grace the royal palace in Cabul in less than three months.

The Southern Republican Auction.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The project of turning over the republican party of the south solidly to Conkling in 1880 may not be so easy a job. Of course he will have the advantage of position after Grant, but it must be remembered that the southern republicans are a marketable article, and will go to the highest bidder. The plumed knight of Maine will be among the gentlemen who attend that auction.

A Capitol for Georgia.

Warrenton Clipper.

We hope the state will supplement the amount to be raised by the city, and thus between the two a real nice capitol may be erected which will be worthy of both the state and the great inland metropolis that is now our capital.

Strong Sense From a Small State.

Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

New York is a big state, but it is just a little too much for it to imagine that the presidency is to be made entirely dependent on the fortunes of a political club, known as the Tammany society, in its chief city.

Atlanta Will Do Her Part.

Waynesboro Expositor.

We believe Atlanta will do her part, and that if proper steps are taken Georgia will have a capitol in a few years in keeping with the culture, wealth and progress of our grand old commonwealth.

The Georgia Senators.

Washington Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

Senator Gordon's almost unanimous re-election is received here as an evidence that his star in Georgia is in the ascendant, and that Ben Hill's is waning.

Good as His Wife.

Albany Times.

The Marquis of Lorne is already doubtless on a perfect equality with his wife. They are both sea-sick.

Should be Encouraged.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

Bob Toombs is whooping up the solid south. Such men should be encouraged by good republicans.

Gordon and the Georgians.

Chicago Times.

Evidently Gordon is very nearly "solid" with the Georgians.

A Question of Ownership.

Keokuk Constitution.

The question now before the people.—Do the New York banks own this country?

No Nonsense About Her.

New York World.

They parted at a country house,
It was a balmy summer night;
They met at an instimir town-house
"Mid flowers, music and gas-light.
They met in the pauses of a dance,
In which her feet had gaily sped,
"My dear"—she parried his fond glance,
"No nonsense, sir," she said.

He touched her on her soft white arm,
He led her to a maze of flowers;
"And is it," said he, "any harm
I've longed for your these dreary hours;
My brain is fraud, my blood is fire,
With passion is my being fed;
But still I know that you desire"—
"No nonsense, sir," she said.

"It may have pleased your elfish heart,
When skies were bright and beaus were few,
To tease me with a woman's art;
But that I can't believe of you.
I may have been too forward, dear;
Yet though your anger much I dread
I still do hope that you will hear"—
"No nonsense, sir," she said.

"You knew me little nor for long,
Nor knew if good or ill my fame:
You had no thought of right or wrong,
Or where I lived or whence I came.
Your thoughts of me, most like, were few,
Though dreams of you my fancy fed,
And I had hoped to say to you"—
"No nonsense, sir," she said.

"You are a woman of the world,
An yet an angel of the sky—
A dainty darling, kissed and curled,
Dropped on to satin from on high.
You bring a shyness from above
That with a plomb is sweetly wed,
And how I wish that you would love"—
"No nonsense, sir," she said.

"That shyness I can robe in gold
And that aplomb in silk attire;
And though you came from heights untold,
Still I can lift you one step higher."
A soft pink blush suffused her cheek.
Against his arm she laid her head;
"And I assure you that I speak"—
"No nonsense, sir," she said.

SENATOR LAMAR.

His Opinion of Hayes's Policy, the Southern Elections, and the Greenback Party,

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, was in the city yesterday en route from his home to Washington.

An Enquirer reporter met the senator last night, and interviewed him on a few of the questions of the hour, first asking him how he regarded the policy of President Hayes, and, more especially, his reported conversion to the stalwart doctrine of the bloody-shirt republicans.

"I see in the papers," said he, "certain declarations ascribed to the president, from which an inference has been drawn of the kind to which you allude. I doubt if he has gone any further than to express disappointment and disapprobation of certain exaggerated reports of proceedings in two southern states, which have been reported to him by republican officials and defeated aspirants. But he has not yet, so far as I can see, indicated any purpose to change his policy which has so much improved the condition of southern society, including both races, and tended to restore amity between the sections. I do not believe, with the evidence before me, that he intends by military force or executive interference to control elections in the southern states. He is bound by the most solemn pledges before the country not to uphold by forces those governments which were established in the south under bayonet rule. In the recent elections, whether in the triumph of democrat or republican, there has been nothing to show a popular disapproval of the policy, but everything to show that it meets the sanction and support of all states. He will find nothing occurring in the south to justify any abandonment of that policy or departure from it. Pretexts may be found, but they will be pure pretexts and nothing else."

"How were the elections in the south?"

"In my state they were as peaceable as any election in the world could possibly be. Not a human being was molested or made afraid. As a general thing, in consequence of the fever, the people did not largely turn out to the election. There was but little organization of the democratic party in the state, or rather none at all. The opposition was much better organized in the first and second districts than we were. The candidates were unable to make a public canvass, and the people went to the polls of their own motion."

"Did the greenback party show much strength?"

"I think not."

"Did not Davis, in the second district, receive a heavy vote?"

"General Davis is much stronger in that district than the greenback party. He is a popular and able man, and receives a large vote on account of his popularity."

"What are the prospects of the greenback party in the south?"

"Well, as to that, so long as the right of the people of the south to self-government is made an issue in national politics the people of the south will not, and in my opinion ought not, to allow any question as to currency to divide them. The south is more sold in favor of self-preservation than divided as to national policies."

"How did the republicans vote in Mississippi?"

"In my district they voted solid for the greenbackers' candidates, officials and all."

"Do you mean that the federal officers voted that way?"

"I do."

"Will the south be likely to ask a representative on the national democratic ticket in 1880?"

"I do not think the southern people cherish any aspirations for the control of the federal government or its honors and patronage. They will support a ticket without a southern man upon it just as cheerfully and cordially as with one. It will depend entirely upon what the party deems best to do in order to accomplish success, but a southern man will not be needed on the ticket to give it strength in the south."

"Do you think that if the republicans were to put a southern man upon their ticket it would bring to that party any considerable support in the south?"

"Not the least, with the present purposes and organization of that party."

"As a democratic candidate for the presidency, which would the south prefer, Thurman or Hendricks?"

"The south is impressed with a deep sense of gratitude to both of these gentleman, and would support with enthusiasm and confidence either the national democracy should determine it most expedient to nominate."

"Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, is spoken of more generally by the eastern democracy than any other man. Would he be as enthusiastically supported by the southern people as either Hendricks or Thurman, if nominated by the convention?"

"He would be. No man in the nation is more honored and beloved in the south than Mr. Bayard."

"As to the vice-presidency. It is often said that a southern man will get that."

"Of course the south would feel a deep sense of gratitude at the recognition of either Governor Hampton or Senator Gordon or Senator Ransom, by placing one of them on the national ticket, but still it will not be demanded by them or regarded as essential to secure the co-operation and support of the southern states."

Senator Lamar started to Washington last night. He was accompanied by his family.

A DETERMINED SILVER MAN.

Congressman Buckner Ready to Fight all Sound Policy Concerning Silver and to Have a Silver Standard.

By telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, November 19.—Judge Buckner, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, told a Star reporter to-day that no attack on the silver dollar at the next session would be successful in his committee.

"Will any measure to limit the coinage of silver pass?" was asked.

"Never, no never," said Judge Buckner. "Will a proposition to increase the weight of the dollar be approved.

"No, sir, we will fight for the silver dollar, and will not entertain favorably any measure hostile to it."

"Do you think, then, that free coinage will be secured by the silver advocates?"

"Yes, we will very likely secure free coinage at the coming session."

"What do you think of the action of the banks in demonetizing silver?"

"They are simply inviting a war against themselves, and a defeat. They cannot maintain the stand they have taken as regards the silver dollar."

"Will there be war on the banks at the next session?"

"They have invited war, and will no doubt be hit at pretty hard. I do not, however, expect that much will be accomplished against them. We will get through the house the bill to retire their circulation and substitute the greenbacks therefor, but it will not pass the senate. The next congress will, however, have the national banks in their power, and they may have to go."

"What do you think of the success of the bimetallic standard?"

"In view of the fact that most foreign countries have taken a stand against a standard of both silver and gold, and in consideration of the unsettled ratio between the two, it may be doubtful whether the double standard will be judicious. In case a single standard must be adopted, I am in favor, decidedly in favor of a single standard of silver in preference to a gold one."

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

BUGGIES
TO-DAY AT AUCTION.
HALL & MORRIS.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.
435 nov23 dit

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT OUT-CRY ON the premises, December 18th, the Estate on the river one mile above Columbus, known as

BELMONT.

About six hundred acres will be sold. Three hundred and forty cleared, balance in Lawn, Meadow and Woods, mostly fine Oak and Hickory Land.

It is probably the handsomest residence and farm in Western Georgia. Picturesquely situated, lies well and is healthy and productive. Has two wells of as fine water as could be desired and several springs. A branch runs through lawn and meadow, affording ample water for stock.

TWO STORY FRAMED DWELLING with eight rooms in good repair; and outbuildings of various kinds. Also, a good dry well; Provisions, Mules and a few Hogs. Can be divided into two pretty farms. Persons desirous of examining the place can call on the undersigned at the residence.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at 7 per cent., secured by mortgage on the premises.

J. C. COOK.
435 nov23 dit

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

By virtue of an order from the Ordinary of said county, I will sell at the

Auction House of E. H. Olcott & Co.
33 Marietta street, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

On Saturday, November 23d,

the following personal property belonging to the estate of Thomas Alexander, late of said county, deceased

BOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

Have you put in much wheat?

The Savannah News has just received a new folding machine.

Central railroad stock commands 79 cents in Augusta.

The corn crop this year in almost every section of the state was very large.

Mr. Lewis Hicks, a leading citizen of Crawford county, is dead.

The Lockett mansion in Macon was recently sold to Mr. S. T. Coleman of that city for $16,000.

Monday evening last, Dr. L. D. Ford, of Augusta, and his estimable lady celebrated their golden wedding in that city.

Matt O'Brien, of Columbus, when he gets mad, writes a yard of poetry, always on some fresh idea.

Mrs. W. D. Grace, wife of Judge Grace, of Howard, Georgia, died recently after a few hours' illness.

Mr. J. J. Giles, for many years the popular artist of Columbus, died a day or two since in Florida.

Mr. J. M. Hall, of Baker county, was thrown from a horse recently and died soon after from the injuries which he received in the fall.

Mr. J. M. Jackson, of Franklin, has a wooden clock that has been running almost without intermission for the past forty years.

Even a newspaper man can sometimes put on a little style. Friend Niles, of the Griffin News, sends us his newsy paper marked with red ink.

The grand jury of Pulaski county, in their recent presentments, recommend the building of a bridge across the Ocmulgee river at Hawkinsville.

Mr. E. T. Walker, of Mitchell county, had the misfortune to lose his gin-house by fire a few days since. The burning was accidental. The loss is about $400.

The Ellijay Courier says that there is a man in Gilmer county of forty-six years old and six feet high, who only weighs ninety-six pounds; also, a boy eleven years old who weighs one hundred and fifteen pounds. One laughs and grows poor, the other laughs and grows fat.

Here is the way the independents do in Columbus. The Times has the following: The Eagle and Phenix cotton mills of Columbus, Georgia, have sent to Mrs. Felton two dress patterns of their own manufacture —one of them, after it is made up, to be worn on the day Dr. Felton takes his seat as a member of the forty-sixth congress. The patterns are very handsome.

In Cuthbert, on Sunday night last, a little negro boy six years old was found dead in the fire-place of its parents' cabin on Judge Gamble's place. The verdict of the coroner's inquest was that the child came to its death by violent hands, and the circumstances pointed to the parents, Luther Jones and wife (own mother and step-father,) who have been arrested and lodged in jail to await trial.

A colored trooper in Savannah by the name of John Nelson attempted to shoot his wife, Wednesday, for refusing to obey him in some order which he had given her. Being a poor marksman, the ball from John's pistol failed to hit the target. The would-be wife murderer now languishes in jail waiting for Howard Carroll of the, New York Times, to come and sign a bond for the forthcoming of the prisoner.

On the night of the election (November 5) the house of John J. Clark, tax-collector of Appling county, was broken into by unknown parties and $225 of public money stolen. The parties entered by prying open a back window. No other article of furniture was touched but the trunk in which the money was locked. The most singular fact is that only a part of the money in the trunk was taken out, but the appearance of the room next morning, when the discovery of the theft was made, indicated that the burglars had not fully accomplished their design.

Convers Weekly: We'll bet, if he'll come out, all the loose change we may happen to have at the time we are taken up, that General Gartrell will be elected the next governor.

On Wednesday of last week, Bonnie Christian, a bright, interesting little boy of not quite six summers, and the son of Mr. R. A. Brinson, who lives near Millen, was killed by his sugar mill. Mr Brinson was visiting his brother, Mr. F. L. Brinson, and upon his return home was shocked to find that his little boy, while playing on the pile of cane after it had passed through the mill, was caught by the lever and his head, neck and shoulders were crushed between the lever and upper plate, killing him immediately.

Sometime last week two negro men became engaged in a difficulty on the place of Mr. Mahone, at Bellevue, and began to use rocks pretty freely, throwing at each other. An elderly colored woman stepped in between them as a peacemaker, when a missile was thrown by one of the boys at the other, which missed its mark and struck the woman a fearful blow on the head, fracturing her skull and making a frightful wound. She lingered until Tuesday night and died.

Says the Hawkinsville Dispatch: Pulaski has the finest court-house in southern Georgia, and is the only county in the Oconee circuit that pays its jurors two dollars per day, and settles in cash at the close of every court. Last week, when Judge Pate dismissed the jurors for the first week of the court, he told them that he was requested to direct them to call at the clerk's office, down stairs, and draw their pay. But we haven't any jail in Pulaski, though we have a great deal of use for one. The grand jury last week recommended that a jail be built at once.

Washington Gazette: One day last week a man named Linticum was arrested below Barnett by a deputy United States marshal. Some time after the arrest the prisoner very suddenly and unexpectedly gave leg bail, and was making off at a rapid rate, when he was shot at. He fell as if mortally wounded and the officer, thinking he was, went back for a physician. As soon as the considerate officer was out of sight, "Linty" got up and dusted, and has not been heard from since. There was no sign of blood on the ground where he fell. Linticum's offense was selling whisky without license.

Dalton Citizen: Several families passed through this place one day this week for Texas. They were from one of the adjoining counties. For the benefit of any others in this section who intend to follow suit, we will state what we saw on the train from Chattanooga an evening or so since. It was a family of eight or ten persons, returning from Texas to their old home in Brooks county, this state, from which they removed two or three years ago. They were all broken down in health from chills and fever, and had lost all their worldly possessions, property amounting to several thousand dollars, in their battle with sickness and uncertain crops in Texas, and were going back to the land of their first love to commence life anew. They gave a doleful account of their experience in the west, and said there were hundreds of families in Texas that would gladly leave the state if they had the money. This is a discouraging picture, but it is true—we have been there! Georgians, "let well enough alone," and stay where you are.

Savannah News: The Georgia Artillery, colored, are rapidly perfecting their organization. They have already ordered fifteen uniforms of Wannamaker & Brown, of Philadelphia, and expect to order more during the coming week. For this purpose, at their last meeting, they collected $83.75. Upon this occasion, they were addressed by Captain Woodhouse, who congratulated them upon the progress they had made, and offered some timely suggestions in reference to their organization. The mounting of one of their guns was completed on Monday by Daniel O'Connor, the well-known wheelwright, on west Broad street, and on Monday night the company had their first gun drill. The carriage for the other gun will be finished and the gun mounted this week. These carriages, we are informed, have been paid for, and they were inspected and pronounced first-class by Major George A. Andrews, U. S. A., and Captain J. F. Wheaton, of the Chatham Artillery. The company will parade on January 1st, 1879, and fire a salute to every state in the union, the emancipation proclamation, Lincoln's birthday, etc.

Augusta Chronicle: The committee of the American Baptist home mission society of New York assembled with the various white and colored Baptist pastors in the lecture room of the First Baptist church yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, and were in session until 2 o'clock p. m. They are favorably impressed with Augusta and give promise to locate the institute here if the Atlanta Baptists cannot show a better reason why it should be settled in the capital city. From all they know at present, Augusta is much preferred to Atlanta as the site of this college. Rev. Dr. D. Shaver, of this city, was to-day elected a professor in the institute as the assistant of President Robert. The addition of Dr. Shaver, who is a divine of eminent literary and theological culture, serves to make the faculty exceptionally able.

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&wly

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great Statesman of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism, with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for cirular to R. H. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C. 67 nov3 d&w8m til julp3

The Senation of the Season!

THE NORTH

Georgia Stock and Fair Association

Have arranged with

Dr. W. F. CARVER

OF CALIFORNIA,

The Champion Rifle Shot of the World

WHO WILL GIVE

Exhibitions at Oglethorpe Park,

Thursday, November 28, and

Friday, November 29th, 1878,

Commencing at 3 o'clock p. m.

DR. CARVER IS THE ORIGINATOR OF Glass Blass shooting with a rifle and is the only man in the world who s outs glass balls, coins from a Trade Dollar to a three cent piece or any minute object thrown into the air with a rifle.

He is the only man in the world who shoots glass balls from a horse's back, the horse running at full speed.

Dr. Carver will break more glass balls and perform more numerous and astounding feats with either rifle or shot gun than any man in the world.

STEAM CARS AND STREET CARS

will run to the grounds every 15 minutes.

Remember the Days,

Thursday and Friday,

November 28th and 29th, 1878.

1.

The Exhibition to commence by shooting glass balls with rifle up-side down, on top of the shooter's head.

2.

Shooting glass balls with the rifle turned sideways.

3.

Shooting glass balls, the shooter standing with back to object, sighting by aid of a looking-glass.

4.

Shooting glass balls, the shooter lying on his back over a stool.

5.

The wonderful hip shot, shooting glass balls without sighting, holding the gun on the hip.

6.

Breaking 80 out of 100 balls thrown into the air.

7.

Shooting 25 balls sprung from a huber trap.

8.

Shooting balls thrown straight at the shooter.

9.

Making cross shots, shooting balls thrown square across in front of the shooter.

10.

Right and left double shot.

11.

The most wonderful shot ever made at a flying object shooting at a glass ball thrown from 20 to 30 feet high, missing it with first two shots, loading the gun twice while the ball is in the air, breaking it with third shot before it reaches the ground,

12.

Shooting coins thrown into the air from trade dollars down to five cent pieces.

13.

Shooting a glass ball thrown 100 feet high into the air.

14.

Shooting 50 balls thrown into the air in 3 minutes.

15.

Shot gun shooting, shooting 25 balls thrown in every direction.

16.

Shooting 25 balls sprung from huber trap, using the ditmar powder.

17.

Wonderful double shooting, shooting 25 pair of balls sprung from one trap.

18.

The wonderful flying hip shot, breaking a glass ball sprung from huber trap without sighting, holding gun on hip.

19.

The Exhibition will conclude with shooting of one thousand (1,000) balls on time, attempting to beat his record made in Brooklyn of 65 minutes. His desire is to break the 1,000 balls in less than 60 minutes.

No one should lose this opportunity to witness the wonderful shooting of Doctor Carver, as it may be his last visit to our city.

Excursion tickets will be sold by the Railroads to enable the people from the country to come to the city.

DON'T FAIL TO GO.

W. B. COX, President. B. W. WRENN, Secretary.

404 nov21 dtnov29

JOHN FLANNERY. JOHN L. JOHNSON.

Managing Partner of late firm L. J. Guilmartin & Co. 1865 to 1877.

JOHN FLANNERY & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

— AND —

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK,

Bay Street.....SAVANNAH, GA.

AGENTS FOR

Jewell's Mills Yarns & Domestic, etc.

BAGGING AND TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST market rates. PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION given to all business entrusted to us. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. 564 aug31 d&wim

NOTICE.

Notice of an application to the Legislature of Georgia, to meet on the first Wednesday in November next, for the passage of an act to authorize the Ordinary of Fulton county to enter into a contract with the owners of the abstract of titles in Fulton county to furnish said abstract books and keep up the same for the people of said county.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that we will apply to the Legislature of Georgia, to meet on the first Wednesday in November next, for the passage of an act to authorize the Ordinary of Fulton county to enter into a contract with the owners of "the abstract" of titles in Fulton county, to furnish said abstract books, and to keep up the same for the people of said county.

HOPKINS & GLENN,
W. F. WRIGHT,
E. N. BROYLES,
B. H. HILL, Jr.,
JOHN A. WIMPY.

703 oct30 d30d

SCREVEN HOUSE,

SAVANNAH, GA.

GEO. W. SERGENT.

This long and favorably known House is the

Leading First-class Hotel in Savannah,

(as demonstrated by its receiving a majority of the first-class travel arriving in the city), is pleasantly and centrally located on Johnson square, and has by its new proprietor been

Thoroughly Repaired, Repainted and Upholstered.

The table will be supplied with the best of the home and Northern markets.

The rates have been reduced to suit the times.

SAVANNAH, November 14, 1878.

274 nov15 dtm

ALABAMA

State Grange Fair.

MOBILE, ALA., NOV. 20th, 1878.

THE GRAND EXPOSITION OF ALABAMA will be held at

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1878,

and promises to be the grandest success ever witnessed in the South.

The Privileges of Restaurant, Bar, Cigars, Fruit, Candy, Side Shows, etc., etc., will be sold to the highest bidder on Tuesday, November 26th, 1878, at Woodcock's Saloon, No. 8 North Royal street, Mobile, Alabama, at noon.

Any further information desired can be secured upon application to No. 9 Decatur street.

"ALHAMBRA SALOON."

289 nov21 dst thur fri sat sun

LIVER REMEDIES.

Dr. M. W. CASE'S Liver Remedy AND BLOOD PURIFIER

Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injure the system. It does not sicken or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient, nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Waterbrash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR

Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial. ANTI-BILIOUS.

And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Prepared at the Laboratory of the Como Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c.

For sale by Druggists, Peddlers, and Agents.

AGENTS WANTED

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.

205 nag17 d&wly a m col nex read mat

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

who fairly educated and legally qualified physician, and is successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following diseases: Nervousness, Debility, Dizziness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Blotches on the Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured.

SYPHILIS positively cured and totally eradicated from the system.

Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Cowhills, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend special cases to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address **DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.**

86 feb5 d&wly

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

66 nov8 d&wly eow next read mat

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing,

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,

646 july30 d6m ATLANTA GA.

Notice to Gas Consumers.

A Further Reduction in the Price of Gas.

CONSUMERS WILL BE SUPPLIED AFTER October 1st, 1878, at the rate of $3 50 per 1000 cubic feet and a discount of 50 cents per 1000 cubic feet will be allowed on all bills if paid on presentation, or at the Company's Office, within the first Five days of the month. Any information as to the probable cost for supplying premises with Gas will be cheerfully given at the Company's office, cor. Whitehall and Alabama streets.

THE ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.

Atlanta, Ga., September 1st, 1878.

597 sept dim

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head must be paid for in advance.

We are authorized to announce the following ticket:

For Sheriff:
M. T. CASTLEBERRY.

For Deputies:
JAS. O. HARRIS,
JOHN H. ELLSWORTH.
JAS. J. MEADOR.

Jailer:
ANGUS T. MORRIS.

401 nov21 dtd

The People's Ticket.

For Sheriff:
W. A. WILSON.

Deputies:
L. P. THOMAS,
G. W. ANDERSON,
H. L. COLLIER.

Jailer:
T. J. MALONE.

170 nov10 dtd

For Sheriff.

I am a candidate for Sheriff of Fulton county WHEELER MANGUM, JOHN D. PATTERSON and THOMAS F. BLACK, deputies.

636 oct27 dtd B. N. WILLIFORD.

For Clerk of the Superior Court.

To the Citizens of Fulton county:

Believing in the right of any citizen to become a candidate for any office in the gift of the people, where the public interest of the county is not thereby imperiled, and that reasonable rotation is calculated to promote efficiency in the performance of the duties of county officers, I have determined to offer myself as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court with competent and reliable assistants.

Captain A. S. Talley, long and well known in this city as an efficient and courteous business man.

Mr. Frank Stewart, a gentleman of experience in clerical duties, who has been totally disabled for outdoor work by the loss of a limb in the war, and Mr. Robin Adair, a young gentleman whose education, fine penmanship and courteous manners peculiarly fit him for a position as assistant in the Clerk's office.

If elected I think there will be no room for criticism as to the manner of conducting the business of the Clerk's office during my term.

Respectfully, etc., J. S. HOLLIDAY.

For Tax Collector.

SAM HOYLE is a candidate for Tax Collector. Election January 1st, 1879. 224 nov12 dtd

I respectfully announce my name as a candidate for Tax Collector for the county of Fulton, and, if elected, promise to discharge the duties of the office with perfect reliability.

GEORGE ROMAR.

November 19, 1879. 371 nov20 dljan1,1879

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. WITHERSPOON as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county. 311

For the first time in my life, I am a candidate for civil office, and ask from fellow-citizens, among whom I have lived over thirty years, for their suffrages for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county.

ER LAWSHE.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of F. A. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county.

For Tax Receiver.

We are authorized to announce the name of Judge WILLIAM EZZARD as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county. Election 1st day of January next. 318 nov17 td

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county, feeling assured of my many friends will support me. Respectfully, L. B. LANGFORD.

To the Citizens of Fulton County: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Tax Receiver, and ask your support for that position.

BILLIE BOMAR.

I am a candidate for the office of Receiver of Tax Returns of Fulton county at the ensuing election. R. S. WATERS.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEO. H. GRAMLING as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of CHARLES E. ROBINSON as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county. 489 oct20 td

For Coroner.

We are authorized to announce the name of FRANK A. HILLBURN as a candidate for Coroner of Fulton county. MANY CITIZENS.

The friends of Dr. W. G. DRAKE announce him as a candidate for Coroner of Fulton county.

W. L. Calhoun for Mayor.

To the Citizens of Atlanta:

As it is well known to the most of you, and at the solicitation of many of you, I am a candidate for Mayor, and respectfully ask your suffrages. I have grown up with the city of Atlanta, and, to me, her soil and her people are sacred. For her success I have, in the past, labored most earnestly, and in her prosperity I have rejoiced. Her mercantile, manufacturing, mechanical and professional interests, and all her institutions, are dear to me and will recieve my warmest encouragement. If elected I pledge that the best efforts of my life shall be devoted to her interests, and that, so far as my power goes, there shall be an honest administration of the laws, a full observance of the rights of all the people of all classes, and an economical management of the finances of the city, and, while keeping in view these cardinal principles, I would have our city keep pace with the progress of the age in all that tends to build up a great city and elevate its people.

355 nov19 dtd W. L. CALHOUN.

J. W. English Announces for Mayor.

To the Voters of Atlanta—At the solicitation of a considerable number of citizens, I have consented to become a candidate for Mayor, and now announce my candidacy for that position.

Having been a member of the City Council, and Chairman of the Finance Committee, for the past two years, I think I have become sufficiently familiar with the city's wants and necessities to be able to discharge the duties which devolve upon the Mayor of the city acceptably to the people.

I shall, if elected, endeavor to foster a system of rigid economy in all our expenditures, so that we may hope, in a reasonable time, for a reduced rate of taxation. I shall, as a matter of pride, strive also to maintain our reputation as a live and progressive people.

In pursuance of these objects, I promise you, if elected, whatever of ability and energy I possess shall in the future, as in the past, be faithfully and untiringly devoted to the development of the material interests and prosperity of our city. Very respectfully, JAMES W. ENGLISH.

November 16th, 1878. 344 nov19 dtd

The Greenback Party will support the following Independent Ticket for Mayor and Council:

For Mayor—D. P. HILL.

Alderman at Large—M. E. MAHER.

Councilmen—1st Ward, ED. BALDWIN.
" 2d " JAS. FRANKLIN,
" 3d " J. K. THROWER,
" 4th " JOHN J. LYNCH,
" 5th " A. P. STEWART.

291 nov16 dtde

For Alderman at Large.

At the solicitation of many friends I announce myself a candidate for Aldorman at Large. 335 nov17 dtd M. E. MAHER.

The friends of Mr. L. C. JONES announce him as a candidate for Alderman at Large. 326 nov17 td

We are authorized to announce to the public that D. A. BEATTIE is a candidate for Alderman at Large at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN B. GOODWIN for Alderman at the ensuing municipal election.

For General Council.

We are authorized to announce the name of NOBLE C. WILLIAMS as a candidate to represent the Second Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term. 267 nov15 dtd

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of W. A. FULLER as a candidate to represent the First Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of E. A. BALDWIN as a candidate to represent the First Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term. MANY CITIZENS.

V. P. SISSON is announced as a candidate to represent the First Ward, and will be earnestly supported by his friends. He will serve if elected.

W. D. ELLIS is announced as a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward.

Captain S. D. McCONNELL is announced as a candidate for Councilman from the second Ward.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. J. K. THROWER as a candidate to represent the Third Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term.

We are authorized to announce the name of Captain CALVIN FAY as a candidate to represent the Third Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term.

W. H. PATTERSON is announced as a candidate for Councilman from the Fourth Ward.

Please announce the name of B. F. LONGLEY as a candidate for Councilman of the Fourth Ward at the ensuing election. MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN J. LYNCH as a candidate, of the Fourth Ward, for Councilman in the ensuing term.

We are authorized to announce the name of ANDREW P. STEWART as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.

The friends of MICAJAH HALL (of the firm of Powell & Hall), respectfully announce him as a suitable man to represent the Fifth Ward in the next Council.

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

GLAZED SASH,

Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,

WINDOW GLASS,

Builders' Hardware, Etc.

80 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

514 march1...ly cod

LAW CARDS.

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Can be found temporarily at Kimball House.
424 nov22 dtf

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office In Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 dly

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 186 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
STUDENT AT LAW,
At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

ROBERT TRIPPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
Office in the Court House. Will practice in all the Courts except Bartow County Criminal Court. Collections promptly made. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
GREENSBORO', GEORGIA.
Collection of Claims a SPECIALTY.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

JAMES B. PARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENSBORO', GEORGIA.
Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Talliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 206 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 dly

HOTELS.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
000 oct29 dtf B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.

MARKHAM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.
20 sept dim E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
FIELD BROS.....PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.
The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.
J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.
B. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY.....PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf oct29

BOARDING.
Pleasant Rooms and Good Table Board at
FLORIDA HOUSE,
101 BROUGHTON ST.,
Next door to Marshall House,
429 sep20 d3m SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
☞ Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
362 july23 d1yr

MUSIC TEACHING.

PROF. E. H. KRUGER,
TEACHER OF PIANO, ORGAN AND VOICE.
Director of Rosdnl Musical Club and Organist at the First Methodist Church and Jewish Synagogue. Lessons given at pupil's homes if desired. Address at Phillips & Crew's, or residence 67 West Harris street. 212 june1! d6m

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! Over Half a Million Distributed.

Louisiana State Lotterv Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. Its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

during which will take place the

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing,

At New Orleans, Tuesday, December 10th, under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

☞ **Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.**

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$100,000	$100,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
10,000 "	10	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	20,000
100 do do	100	10,000
100 do do	75	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La. } Commissi'rs.
Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Va. }

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.
242 nov15 d&wlw

6th GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

Legalized by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and supervised by Hon. R. C. Wintersmith, Ex. Treas., Gen'l T. A. Harris, and other prominent citizens that may be designated by ticket-holders. will hold their

SIXTH POPULAR DRAWING

In Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on

Saturday, Nov. 30, 1878

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Nearly 2,000 Prizes Aggregating $115,400 in Cash!

AND TICKETS ONLY $2.

In consequence of its popularity, and in compliance with request of numerous ticket buyers, the management again present the following attractive and

Unprecedented Scheme:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each		10,000
20 Prizes, 500 each		10,000
100 Prizes, 100 each		10,000
300 Prizes, 50 each		15,000
500 Prizes, 20 each		10,000
1000 Prizes, 10 each		10,000
9 Prizes $300 each,	Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes, 200 each,	" "	1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each,	" "	900
1,960 Prizes,		$115,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.

27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

600 oct weds & satz. nov tues, thurs & sats to oct 5, '21; nov 5,12,19,26

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF MACON & AUGUSTA R. R. COMPANY, AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 12, 1878.

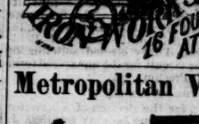
By resolution of the Board of Directors the Stockholders of the Macon and Augusta Railroad Company are requested to meet at the Court House in this city on Wednesday, 27th of November, instant, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

CHARLES G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

278 nov15 d1ll nov27

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Metropolitan Works.



Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh,

RICHMOND, VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

GOLD, COTTON AND WEATHER.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 100⅝; closed at 100¾.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in New York yesterday at 9⅝c; in Liverpool at 5 5/32d; in Atlanta at 8½c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northwesterly, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, November 22, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	29.77	43	66	W.	.00	Clear.
Augusta	29.78	47	88	Calm.	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29.88	52	54	W.	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.03	66	59	N. W.	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.03	60	71	S. W.	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.06	58	82	S.	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.94	56	76	S. W.	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.01	54	67	S. W.	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.99	55	61	W.	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	29.92	49	71	Calm.	.00	Clear.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., November 22, 1878.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Hu-mid'y	Direction of Wind.	Weather.
7 a. m.	29.80	38	71	N. W.	Clear.
11:31	29.77	45	46	N. W.	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.70	50	38	W.	Clear.
4:06	29.70	52	34	N. W.	Clear.
9 p. m.	29.76	46	54	W.	Clear.

Mean daily bar. 29.756. Maximum ther. 52.
Mean daily ther. 45.0. Minimum ther. 38.
Mean daily humid. 54.3. Total rainfall .00.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)

Liberal Terms to Merchants.

Write for Circulars.

43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

A great variety of White and Decorated China, Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, Lamp Goods, Plated-ware and Cutlery, at lower prices than any house in Georgia, at

HENRY SELTZER'S.

56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,

39 Whitehall Street.

142 nov7 d1m

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Wanted—A man to sell oysters, by Miller & Co., Mobile, Ala.

Schedule—Georgia Railroad Co.

Valuable property for sale—J. C. Cook.

Buggies, etc., at auction to-day—Hall & Morris.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

Freights are lively.

The city is full of strangers.

The legislature is grinding away.

Our city hall park looks deserted.

The early legislator gets the toddy.

The postal card fiend is taking a rest.

The police find things dull at present.

Yesterday was decidedly raw and unpleasant.

Lay by your small change, for Christmas is coming.

The hatters have done well on election bets.

Several buildings are going up on Decatur street.

Three bridal couples are spending their honey-moon at the Kimball.

The zephyrs that crossed Broad street bridge yester were of good size.

Ulsters four inches thick were frequently seen on the streets yesterday.

Loud perfumes are not fashionable, but loud performances are.

Tom Nast gets $200 a week. That is just half as much as an office boy.

Baked opossum is good living for a newspaper editor.

The front doors of our restaurants are festooned with bunches of game.

DeGive's opera house is well attended every night.

The present cool weather has decreased the sale of beer.

Our saloon-keepers say, "down with the Moffett punch."

The novelty stores of our city will soon present a lively appearance.

Several select social entertainments are in the near future.

The society of Atlanta was never more lively than at present.

Hogs do not look forward to "hog-killing time" with any feeling of pleasure.

The city court has adjourned to meet Monday one week.

For the protection of the police an ordinance should be passed prohibiting the sale of fire-crackers.

Members of the legislature, as Christmas approaches, will be heard crying, "I want to go home."

The annual anniversary exercises of St. Paul's M. E. Sunday-school will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The galleries of the house of representatives were crowded yesterday with many young ladies.

Venison is becoming quite plentiful in our market. Restaurants are well supplied with this delicacy.

A tramp's breakfast is generally the most important meal of the day, for it usually takes him all day to get it.

The best thing to go hunting with is a club. It doesn't fill your legs full of shot, or kill any cows grazing in the next field.

The "Moffett bell punch" is being thoroughly discussed by the saloon keepers of our city.

"The winter of our discontent" is when the wood-pile is low and the wood merchants have advanced their prices.

Several car-loads of very fine mules and horses are in our city awaiting buyers from the lower part of the state.

Here! here! What does it mean? A carload of baby cradles reached this city yesterday.

There will be an excursion train from Easley station, (S. C.,) on the 10th of December, and return the next day.

It is estimated that there are two hundred cigars smoked every night in the arcade of the Kimball house.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. James C. Cook, of Columbus, in which he offers for sale an elegant plantation on the river, just one mile above that city.

"Oh! yes; they have ribs enough," she replied as she laid down a pair of corsets, "but they don't feel half as nice as a man's arm."

Marietta Journal: Cap. Joyner won't come to Marietta as often as formerly, but we notice some of the other Atlanta boys were on hand last Sunday as usual.

Joseph Murphy, who will occupy DeGive's opera house soon, introduces carrier doves in the drama of "Kerry Gow"; a horse is also brought on the stage.

Lumpkin Independent: A prominent attorney of this place has been mislaid or stolen and a suitable reward will be paid for his recovery. When last heard from he was hovering around Atlanta.

Swainsboro Herald: Yes, here we are in this noisy, bustling, wonderful city. Wonderful it is indeed, and without an equal in the south. After being here a few days and then going into other portions of the country, the people, as compared with the rush of Atlanta, appear as if half asleep. There seems to be something in this atmosphere that makes the people move as if on an errand requiring haste.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIFTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

FRIDAY, November 22, 1878.

The senate met at 10 o'clock, the president in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Evans. Roll called and the journal of yesterday read and approved.

A message from the governor was received with accompanying documents.

On motion of Mr. Howell, leave of absence was granted Mr. Hamilton on account of sickness in his family.

On motion of Mr. Drake, leave of absence was granted for the committee on the blind asylum, after to-day.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Clements, of the 44th.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The senate went into executive session, and confirmed the nomination of Hon. T. P. Janes as commissioner of agriculture.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, the order which relates to fees of all tax collectors and receivers in this state was discharged.

Mr. Cabaniss then moved that the above bill be made the special order for Monday at 11 o'clock. Motion agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the bill to organize judicial divisions throughout this state to equalize the business and labor of the judges, etc., offered by him as a substitute for the bill "to provide the manner of appointing judges where the presiding judge is disqualified from presiding," was made the special order for Monday next at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Lumpkin, fifty copies of the bill were ordered to be printed for the use of the senate.

On motion of Mr. Preston, the bill to authorize appeals from verdicts of juries, and from confessions of judgments in the superior courts, and to provide for the same, and for other purposes, was made the special order for Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.

VETO MESSAGE.

His excellency, the governor, returned to the senate the resolution authorizing H. P. Wright to publish the laws of this session without executive sanction. The governor stated his reasons why this sanction was withheld.

A motion was made to pass the resolution over the veto.

The motion was discussed by Messrs. Candler, Clarke, DuBose, Preston, Speer, Bryan and Cumming.

On the vote being taken, the result was, yeas, 23; nays, 18. So the resolution did not stand.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. Cumming presented a memorial of a committee of the medical association of Georgia, which, on his motion, was referred to the finance committee without being read.

JOINT SESSION.

The hour of 11 having arrived, the senate proceeded to the house, where the elections for officers were concluded.

ADJOURNED.

The senate then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The House.

FRIDAY, November 22, 1878.

The house met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock to-day, Speaker Bacon in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. John Jones, D.D., chaplain.

The roll call was dispensed with. The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Sheffield, of Miller, rose to a question of privilege. He referred to an article in the Columbus Times of the 20th, in which it was stated that the five men who voted against General Gordon were republicans. He denounced the statement that he was a republican, as an unmitigated falsehood and a slander on him and his county. He voted for Wm. E. Smith because he deemed him the man who had acted as the best and truest democrat from Georgia in the forty-fifth congress. If we had had more Smiths and less of the other sort in congress we would now have a democratic president. [Applause.] Mr. Sheffield stated that Mr. Goetchius, the Atlanta correspondent of the Times, was not the author of the article referred to.

Hon. Nelson Tift was invited to a seat on the floor.

The roll was called for the introduction of new matter.

Mr. Butt, of Union—To amend section 695 of the revised code. Referred to committee on corporations.

Mr. Brantley, of Washington—A bill to establish inferior courts and to prescribe their jurisdiction. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Cox, of Troup—To make it a misdemeanor for heads of departments or any clerk in departments to receive fees for influencing or endeavoring to influence the governor in his official action, or the head of any department. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Awtry, of Troup—To let the public printing to the lowest bidder. Referred to committee on public printing.

Mr. Chapman, of Taliaferro—A bill to provide for the election of county judges. Referred to committee on counties and county lines.

Mr. Maund, of Talbot—To repeal section 4 of wild land act of 1874. Referred to committee on wild lands.

THE JOINT SESSION.

At this time the senate appeared at the door of the house and were received. The hour for the joint session to finish the election of judges and solicitors had arrived and President Lester took the chair. He announced that the next election was for a judge for

THE ATLANTA CIRCUIT

to fill the unexpired term of Judge Cincinnatus Peeples, deceased.

Mr. Mynatt, of the house, nominated Judge George Hillyer, of Fulton, the present incumbent.

There was no other nomination and Judge Hillyer enjoyed the peculiar honor of a unanimous election. He received 190 votes, the total number cast.

THE SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT

was then taken up.

Mr. Fort, of the house, nominated Judge C. F. Crisp, of Sumter, the present incumbent to the unexpired term of Judge Clark, deceased.

Mr. Hudson, of the senate, seconded the nomination.

There was no other nomination and Judge Crisp enjoyed the same honor accorded to Judge Hillyer. The total vote cast for Judge Crisp was 183.

THE MACON CIRCUIT

was then taken up for the election of a judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Hill, deceased. Judge W. L. Grice, of Houston, the present incumbent, was the only nominee, and he received the full vote of the house, it being 176.

THE FLINT CIRCUIT

was next in order. An election was held for a judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Hall, resigned. Mr. Hall, of the house, nominated Judge A. M. Speer, of Spalding, the present incumbent, and he had no opposition, receiving the entire vote of the general assembly.

A LIVELY RACE

was the next. All the judges had been chosen, and now came the tug for the solicitorship of the Ocmulgee circuit to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. J. W. Preston, resigned. The following numerous nominations were made:

1. Robert Whitfield, of Baldwin.
2. Fleming G. DuBignon, of Baldwin.
3. Fred. C. Foster, of Morgan.
4. John W. Lindsay, of Wilkinson.
5. Farish C. Furman, of Baldwin.
6. John A. McWhorter, of Greene.
7. C. P. Crawford, of Baldwin.

Here was a "free-for-all" with seven to start. The ballot was quite interesting. The friends of every candidate seemed confident of his election.

At the conclusion of the call there was much confusion and numerous changes. The name of Mr. Lindsay was withdrawn.

Mr. Preston, of the senate, withdrew the name of F. C. Furman, and voted for Fred. C. Foster.

Mr. Adams, of the house, withdrew the name of F. G. DuBignon, and voted for Fred. C. Foster.

Mr. Turner, of Brooks, suggested another ballot to save confusion.

The name of John A. McWhorter was withdrawn in favor of Fred. C. Foster.

The vote, as announced on this ballot, was:

Robert Whitfield—68.
C. P. Crawford—48.
Fred. C. Foster—43.
F. C. Furman—30.
F. G. DuBignon—7.
John A. McWhorter—13.
John W. Lindsay—5.

Total number of votes were 204.

Necessary for a choice, 103.

There was, therefore, no election, and a second ballot was ordered.

ANOTHER TRIAL.

Another ballot was ordered.

Mr. Calvin George, of Morgan, was nominated. H. W. Baldwin, of Morgan, was also nominated.

The race now began with Crawford, Whitfield and Foster, all nearly together in strength, but Foster gaining strength.

During the ballot the name of Mr. H. W. Baldwin was withdrawn.

At the conclusion of the ballot the vote stood: Whitfield, 93; Foster, 63; Crawford, 45; Baldwin, 3.

The name of Mr. Crawford was withdrawn. Here there were numerous changes to Whitfield and several to Foster. The final vote was: Whitfield, 117; Foster, 69; Crawford, 18.

Robert Whitfield, of the county of Baldwin, was declared duly elected solicitor of the Ocmulgee circuit for the unexpired term of Joseph W. Preston. [Applause.]

THE OCONEE CIRCUIT

was taken up for the election of a solicitor for the term beginning January 1st, 1880. J. H. Martin, of Pulaski, and Thomas Eason, of Montgomery, the present incumbent, were put in nomination. The ballot proceeded. It was finally announced as follows: Eason, 147; Martin 42.

Mr. Eason was declared elected. [Applause.]

The joint session was dissolved and the house adjourned soon after the senate left to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THOSE 3,000 CHEROKEES.

Where is that Apochryphal Tribe of Aborigines?

Some days ago it was reported in the city that 3,000 Cherokee Indians were coming to Georgia to live, and were going to settle in the old Cherokee section. Ever since the rumor was sprung we have been looking for some evidence of the copper-colored flood of immigration. We have searched all the hotels for some trace of the coming tribe—but not a trace can we find. At last we heard that the chief of the tribe had been in the office of the commissioner of agriculture, discussing the proposed irruption. We at once hurried to that center of seeds and wool and inquired for the distinguished savage. We were informed that the chief had not been there—but "the only foreigner of note," (with a touch of pride this was said,) "that had called at the commissioner's office during the current week, was an English lord!" This was clearly not the lord we were looking after—the lord of the aboriginal forests—the Lord Nozoo!

Still we pursued the shadow of this suppositious Cherokee chief through the corridors of the capitol. With keen scent we hung upon the track of this apochryphal aboriginal—this alleged Indian! At last we gave it up and are now convinced that it was no Indian at all—but the spook of some uneasy brave that died years ago, and having revisited the happy hunting-grounds appeared to our reporter as a shadowy apparition between the beer and the bologna.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF:

Rome Circuit	3	Brunswick Circuit	11
Cherokee Circuit	12	Eastern Circuit	25
Augusta Circuit	15	Atlanta Circuit	72
Middle Circuit	9	Total	164
Ocmulgee Circuit	17		

ATLANTA, GA., November 22, 1878.

ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 13. Argument concluded.

No. 14. McGuire vs. Barker. Claim, from Floyd. Argued. Alexander & Wright, for plaintiff in error. Dabney & Fouche, for defendant.

No. 15. Smith vs. Chambers, Certiorari, from Floyd. Argued. W. D. Elam, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Forsyth & Hoskinson, for defendant.

No. 16. Burge vs. State. Larceny, from Floyd. Argued. W. D. Elam, by brief, for plaintiff in error. C. T. Clements, solicitor-general, Dabney & Fouche, for the state

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

No. 2. Elliott vs. Western and Atlantic railroad. Case, from Bartow. Argued. Dabney & Fouche, Wright & Featherston, C. Rowell, for plaintiff in error. T. W. Akin, D. A. Walker, for defendant.

No. 1. Conyers vs. Field. Trover, from Bartow. Argued. Stansell & Wofford, A. T. Akerman, for plaintiff in error. A. Johnson, for defendant.

Pending the argument of Mr. Johnson, court adjourned until 10 A.M. to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. GEORGE HILLYER, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county met yesterday morning at the usual hour. The legal transactions of the court during the day's session were as follows:

Mr. Charles D. Woodson, of this city, was appointed a notary public for the regular term of the office.

Case of Abbott & Kendrick vs. Richard Parsons and wife—foreclosure of mortgage—was disposed of by granting rule absolute for $180 with interest.

Case of E. M. Taliaferro vs. the city was concluded and a verdict in favor of the plaintiff rendered for the sum of $450.

Pending the trial of the case of Bosworth vs. Hooks and others, court adjourned to meet at 8:30 this morning.

A Feast.

Mr. Charles M. King, the genial agent of the Georgia railroad at Greensboro, day before yesterday sent to two friends in Atlanta the fattest and finest "possum" that ever crossed the corporate limits of this city. Yesterday it was served to a party of gentlemen in one of the cosy rooms of Beermann & Hape's palace restaurant. We can give no better idea of the excellence of the preparation than to state that it was done by the special care of that prince of caterers, Alexander Johnson, who is so famous among Atlanta's epicures.

While the party were enjoying the juicy luxury they were surprised by the arrival of a waiter of sparkling champagne fresh from Pat. Kenny's precious larder. It is needless to say that this increased the joy of the occasion. The health of Charlie King, the great possum-catcher, was duly quaffed. A gentleman present sai l it was the best dinner he had enjoyed in five years. Compared with a possum dressed and prepared by Alexander Johnson, and moistened by Kenny's pure liquids, all other meats are tasteless and flat and the fixy finery of modern dishes the veriest trash. The "possum" is our native luxury.

Dr. Carver.

The fact that Dr. Carver will shoot at Oglethorpe park next week is already widely advertised throughout the state, and we may look for a big crowd here to see the great shot. He is now in Augusta, but will return here next Tuesday, and then will spend several days in our city. The other day he went up the Western and Atlantic road bird shooting, and enjoyed his sport very much. During his visit Dr. Carver has been visited by nearly all our crack shots. His manners are so pleasant that he makes friends wherever he goes. His shooting here will be under the auspices of the North Georgia Stock and Fair association. Special trains will be run on the railroad and special street cars will be run for the accommodation of the crowds. A full list of the feats which Dr. Carver proposes to perform will be found in the advertisement in this issue. To-morrow we will publish a life-like picture of the famous Dr. Carver, and some interesting facts as to his history, his feats, etc. The shooting next week will be quite an event.

Answers to Correspondents.

GREENESBORO, GA., November 21, 1878.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—As editors know everything please give the correct entries in the following transaction, and can the entries be made correctly more than one way? Please get two experts to make the entries and we can know if a difference what it is: A has money on deposit with B. C wishes to borrow one hundred dollars from A, who is willing to let him have it. To get the cash in hand A draws sight on B favor of D, who cashes the draft by paying A the one hundred dollars. A pays the money to C, taking C's note, payable 1st January, 1879, at 1 per cent. per month interest.

S.

Bills receivable—To "B" for "C's" note due January 1, 1879, at 1 per cent. interest per month, for my sight d'ft on "B" favor of "D," $100.

The Bonds of Cupid.

Mr. George S. Lowndes, of our city, was married on the morning of the 20th inst. at 8½ o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Dan. Dozier, of Columbus, to Miss Louis W. Dozier, daughter of the late Jno. B. Dozier. Mr. Lowndes is one of our most promising young men, and we are glad to note his success, in love more particularly than in business. His bride is an accomplished and amiable young lady and will prove quite an attractive addition to Atlanta's society. Mr. Lowndes is one of our most popular and capable business men. May this copartnership prove the crowning enterprise of both their lives.

Columbus loses one of its charming belles but it gained the admiration and friendship of all the Atlantese who visited there upon this occasion.

Wanted—One thousand children at the carnival and reception with their brothers and sisters, parents and friends. Every child in Atlanta is invited to attend in costume or without. One of the features will be crowning of the queen, maids of honor, etc. All sorts of games have been provided. This elegant afternoon entertainment will take place during the holidays at the executive mansion. The proceeds for a charitable purpose.

Negro Minstrelsy Last Night.

We have never seen such a large and refined audience at a minstrel show as that which appeared at the opera house last night to see Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's famous minstrels. The entertainment opened with a novel introduction. Milt. Barlow and George Wilson appeared on the stage with white faces, and in the view of the audience blackened their faces and prepared for their capers on the end. The parlor entertainment was excellent. The jokes were fresh and bright and the singing unusually fine.

Barlow and Wilson on the ends kept the audience in a roar. They seem to get better everytime we see them.

The second part of the entertainment consisted of specialties, all excellent. Eddie Fox with his ancient violin performed all sorts of imitations of chickens, pigs, etc His "country fiddler solo" is a vivid reminder of good old times before log-fires. Primrose and West in their dances are perhaps unequaled. The audience encored them until they appeared again and again in their graceful motions. The quartette, consisting of Messrs. Hawkins, Harley, Templeton and Kelley, sang some new selections in the most artistic style. George Wilson made a speech as chock full of his peculiar wit as it could be. His specialty performances always take and never fail of encores. Barlow is the only "old negro" in the country. His acting is true to life, and is truly pathetic.

The two sketches were excellent. Barlow and Wilson both appeared to fine advantage, causing many a hearty laugh. The troupe altogether has no superior anywhere. A matinee will be given at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and to-night another performance, fresh and new, will be offered to the public.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Andrew Bates has gone to Alabama to look after his planting interests in that state.

Mr. Charles A. Capwell, the famous organist, is in the city for a few day's stay. His many friends here are always glad to see him.

Dr. Vincent, of New York, will reach the city and will be the guest of Governor Colquitt. He comes especially to fulfill a promise made the ladies of the First M. E. church, last spring, to deliver his two celebrated lectures, "That Boy's Sister" and "That Boy," for the benefit of the First M. E. church.

Going for Goodnow.

Thursday afternoon last, a quantity of the property of Mr. Wm. Goodnow, of this city, was seized by a deputy United United States marshal upon a fi. fa. issued from the United States circuit court in favor of the Atlanta national bank for about six hundred dollars. The property seized is now in the legal possession of the United States court, but still remains in Mr. Goodnow's house. We are informed that Mrs. Goodnow has entered a plea, claiming the property as hers, and will probably give a bond to-day for the forthcoming of the property at the proper time.

Dr. Vincent will lecture on the subject: "That Boy's Sister," at the First M. E. church Monday night. Tickets for sale at Trimble & Goodman's, Phillips & Crew's and Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s. Don't fail to hear him. 433 nov23 d1t

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.

299 nov17 dtf

That Boy's Sister, Monday night.
That Boy's Sister, Monday night.
433 nov23 d1t

42 car loads Anthracite Coal to arrive in few days. Send in your orders.
000 nov23 d4t W. S. WILSON & CO.

Great Bargains for the next twenty days at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. Read their advertisement.

340 nov17 dtf 4th page local

Anthracite Red Ash Coal.

42 car loads to arrive in few days.
000 nov23 d4t W. S. WILSON & BRO.

"'Tis Sweet to Love, but Oh! how Bitter."

Their acquaintance began auspiciously, beautiful, amiable and interesting. Her loveliness excited the admiration of all who knew her, and it is not strange that after a few meetings the Aurora of love irradiated his skies, and he wandered in a blissful dream of happiness. His wooing progressed favorably, and might have terminated successfully, had he not told his love in a voice which sent a shudder through her frame, and produced a feeling of revulsion fatal to his hopes. He should not have appeared in the refined presence of his lady-love when laboring under the disadvantage of a bad cold, when he could have rid himself of it so easily by the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, a never failing remedy for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents. For sale by Collier & Co. and Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 may2 deowlv&weowly

Good Sense.

"Why are your biscuit so delicious," asked Mrs. A. of Mrs. X. "Because I'll have none other than Dooley's Yeast Powder in the house," was the reply. This commendation is echoed throughout the land. It is full and running over in weight, and the article itself perfectly pure and strong. All grocers keep it.

Wanted.

All kinds of Fur Skins. The highest market price paid in cash.

L. L. GUTHMAN'S
Auction House,
No. 11 Marietta street.

419 nov22 d2t fri sun

HOLLAND & CRENSHAW,
DENTISTS,
24 Whitehall street, cor. Alabama, Atlanta, Ga.

First-class operators, second to none; charges less than any other FIRST-CLASS dentists in the South. A majority of our gold fillings made for $1 per filling. Artificial teeth $5 to $15 per set.

Our new dental plate (perfected by Dr. Holland) is far superior to rubber or celluloid, and in point of cleanliness and strength preferable to gold.

Teeth extracted for 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of gas and other anesthetics.

We propose to be thorough in each and every operation we perform, and can refer to hosts of the best citizens of Atlanta to substantiate all we claim.

Our motto—Comfort and permanent benefit to our patrons.

352 aug18 d5m 4h 4th p

To the Legislature.

Desiring to secure negatives of every member of the Senate and House of Representatives, an invitation is hereby extended to all to call at my Gallery, No. 32 Whitehall street, as early as convenient and sit for their pictures. No charge for making negatives. Call early before the press of business engages your time. Respectfully,

108 nov10 d3w C. W. MOTES.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault, and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, etc. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

Keep Guard.

A bad cold or cough, the most insidious of all the evils which afflict mankind, readily yields to Coussens' Compound of Honey of Tar, and a practical test of its virtues has never failed to convince the most skeptical that it is the best remedy ever offered the public for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The editor of one of our religious papers says that a friend of his, suffering with Asthma, informs him that he experienced more benefit from the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, than from all the various remedies he has tried. If you have a bad cold or cough, remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will speedily relieve you. It is sold by Collier & Co. and Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, at 50 cents a Bottle.

411 may2.deowly&weowly.

DR. ALEX. FOX, Practical and Scientific Optician, offers to those suffering from Weakness and Defective Sight his Renowned Tinted Focus Crystal Lenses. Wherever Fox's Improved Spectacles have been introduced they are spoken of in the highest praise, from their merits alone practical experience of wearers. In proof of the advantages derived from the use of these Spectacles they are used exclusively at all Eye Infirmaries, Hospitals, Medical Colleges and Universities wherever they have been introduced. Sold only by himself. He supplies no Peddlers or Dealers in Spectacles. Office, No. 39 Whitehall street, with G. H. Miller.

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Rock and Rye, Rock and Corn, Rock Candy Cough Syrup at Big Bonanza.

410 nov22 d3t

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

George H Mooney, Greenville, S C; F M Lampton, Louisville, Ky; J R Thomason, Mrs J A McCampbell 3 children and nurse, Tenn; T G Williams, Baltimore; F Motlenhagen, Cincinnati; E H Woodward, N Y; A S Burt, Sam Moles, Cincinnati; H A Hayes, Greenwood, Fla; H Jbngt, Baltimore; W Goldsmith, Philadelphia; J C Jack, agent John T Raymond; R R Hargis, Bartow co; W S Lanendon, N C; W R Cochran, Ringgold; W Wilson, Tenn; J R Henley, Sweetwater, Tenn; Mrs Baker, Elberton; James B Johnson, Augusta; L Vanwicks, Macon L Stearn, New York; W S Saul, Sweetwater, Tenn; D W McClaine, Philadelphia; J S Bean, Augusta; K L Boone, Gainesville; G A Nunnally, Rome; Norman W Smith, Charleston; D A Walker, Dalton; N O Donald and wife, Newport, Ky; W D Baker, Ga; F L Freyer, Ga; Milt G Barlow, George Wilson, George Primrose, W H West, D R Hawkins, Edwin Harly, J J Kelly, Charles Templetom, Eddie Fox, Al Reinhart, Jacob Koeing, Vincent Barone, Bruce Forrester, Billie Myers, J H. Laine, Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's Minstrels; B F Sawyer, Rome; Alden McLillian, wife and four children, New Orleans; Jas Purcell, Augusta; S F Webster, Washington, D C; George R Akers, South Carolina; Wm B Farr, Louisville; O S Boggs, New York; H L Porter, Boston; Harry Robinson, Wallack troupe; Miss Mott, New Orleans; E A Perkins, Ga; O B Hart, M H Bulwinkle, New York; J H Martin, Columbus; J T Findly, N C; G R Plumb, Washington; W H Dyer, Montgomery; F C Foster, Madison.

Kimball House.

J T Spence, Jonesboro; G W McElwee, Mossy Creek, Tenn; Arthur Gray, Catoosa co; J Rowley, New York; D G Jones, Ga; C W Seidell, Hartwell, Ga; S P Well, Philadelphia; C M Peters, Columbus, Ohio; T W Harris, Ala; C Tumlin, Barlow co; P H Hanes, Winston, N C; J A Lawther, Trades Hill, Ga; Jno G Kelly, Philadelphia; G D Wagner, Baltimore; Wm S St George, Ga; L E O'Keefe, Charleston; C M Baker, New York; Gorham Hakes, Louisville, Ga; R J McCanny, Dalton; Hon Chancey Vibbard, New York; Henry B Tompkins, Savannah; Henry Mass, Georgia; W J Crosswell, South Carolina; C A Lackey, Georgia; S A Quitman, New York; N H Pope, Washington; A G Gwinn, New York; L A Stokes, Lessburg; W Glass, Fairburn; Anton Frank, T E Hopkins, New York; George W Lane, wife and servant, New Orleans; Bradbury Williams, Georgia; I Edwin Myers, Baltimore; W G Gray, Louisville; Benjiman C Ford, New York; WILMINGTON, November 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 8¾c; low middlings 8¼c; good ordinary 8; net receipts 868 bales; gross ...; sales 200; stock 20,026.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,603; gross ...; sales 243; exports to Great Britain 2,500; continent 2,340; channel 1,330; coastwise 1,237.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22—Cotton quiet; middlings 9¾c; low middlings 9¼; good ordinary 9; net receipts 15 bales; gross 132; sales to spinners 111; stock 4,635.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,259; gross 2,986; sales 1,584; spinners 1,284; exports to Great Britain 584.

SAVANNAH, November 22—Cotton quiet; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8¼; good ordinary 8¼; net receipts 3,266 bales; gross ...; sales 3,000; stock 90,758.

Weekly—Net receipts 22,241; gross 22,945; sales 17,200; exports to Great Britain 8,022; continent 1,278; coastwise 6,650.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22—Cotton easy; middlings 9⅝c; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary 8½; net receipts 11,935 bales; gross 14,101; sales 4,500; stock 133,218.

Weekly—Net receipts 49,153; gross 61,303; sales 28,100; exports to Great Britain 2,172; France 7,684; coastwise 633; continent 20,074.

MOBILE, November 22—Cotton quiet and weak; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8¼; good ordinary 8; net receipts 3,122 bales; gross ...; sales 1,000; stock 28,256.

Weekly—Net receipts 18,514; gross ...; stock 9,300; exports coastwise 11,598.

MEMPHIS, November 22.—Cotton barely steady; middlings 9; net receipts 3,317 bales; sales 2,179; shipments 3,500; stock 38,410.

Weekly—Receipts 22,549; shipments 14,370; sales 19,200.

AUGUSTA, November 22.—Cotton quiet and easier; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8¼; good ordinary 7¾; net receipts 1,411 bales; gross ...; sales 907; stock 14,857.

Weekly—Net receipts 6,752; shipments 6,455; sales 6,002; spinners ....

CHARLESTON, November 22.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 3,981 bales; gross ...; sales 1,000; stock 90,506.

Weekly—Net receipts 19,749; gross ...; sales 8,000; exports to Great Britain 10,000; France 6,872; coastwise 4,575; coastwise 4,366.

MONTGOMERY, November 22.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8⅜; good ordinary 8¼; net receipts of the week 3,636 bales; shipments 4,356; stock of 1878, 10,070; stock of 1877, 8,422; sales, total, 4,355.

MACON, November 22—Cotton quiet; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8; good ordinary 7¾; net receipts of the week 2,936 bales; sales 2,727; stock of 1878, 7,137; of 1877, 8,591; shipments 2,512.

COLUMBUS, November 22.—Cotton firm; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8; good ordinary 7¾; net receipts of the week 3,646 bales; shipments 1,995; sales, total, 1,579; stock 8,530; spinners 452.

NASHVILLE, November 22—Cotton quiet; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8¼; good ordinary 7¾; net receipts of the week 2,289 bales; shipments 812; sales 2,019; spinners since september 27th, 2,264.

SELMA, November 22.—Cotton steady; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8¼; good ordinary 8; receipts of the week 4,790 bales; shipments 8,185; stock of 1878, 10,249; stock of 1877, 5,829.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—18c.

BUTTER—Choice 20; fair 16@18; common 12@15.

POULTRY—Chickens, dressed 10c; turkeys 11@12½c.

BEESWAX—23a23½.

FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45a50.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches; a bright new will bring 7; unpeeled 2; apples, none.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@4½; common cattle 3@3½; good cattle 4@4½; choice cattle 4½@5; extra cattle 5@5½; North Georgia cattle 2½@3; Tennessee 4@5.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—95a$1 20.

WHEAT BRAN—80.

OATS—40a45: seed 50a60.

HAY—Timothy 90a$1 00; Clover none

CORN—65.

MEAL—65.

GRITS—$4 25.

PEAS—75.

POTATOES—Irish ♑ bbl $2 00@$2 50.

ONIONS—$2 25@$2 75.

CABBAGE—Northern 1¾@2c ♑ lb.

MOLASSES—25.

SYRUP—New Orleans 45@50.

COFFEE—Rio 16a20; old Government Java 27a29.

SUGAR—Standard A 9⅝; white extra C 9¼; extra C 8¾; yellow 8a9; New Orleans 8a10.

FLOUR—Superfine $4 25; extra $4 50@$4 75; family $5 00; extra family $5 50a$5 75; fancy $6 00a$6 25.

BACON—Clear sides 7; sugar-cured hams 12.

GREEN MEATS—none.

BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5; bulk strips none.

LARD—Tierces kit 8; kegs and cans 9; refined 7¾.

CREAM CHEESE—11.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1